FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

[The MINING JOURNAL is Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper, and for Transmission Abroad.]

No. 2016.—Vol. XLIV.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1874.

SUPPLEMENT. | PRICE FIVEPENCE. C H A R L E S T H O MINING AGENT 8, GREAT ST. HEIEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

THOMAS.

AND CO...

TR. JAMES H. CROFTS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. (SUCCESSOR TO JAMES CROFTS). Established 1842.

Established 1842.

Business transacted in every description of British and Foreign Stocks and ares, and in all Collients and Iron Shares.

Byecal Business in shares not having a general market value.

Byecal Business in shares not having a general market value.

Loans negociated upon marketable Mining Shares and other approved Stocks. In the principal mining papers filed every week for the use of clients. A Price List need every evening at Five o'clock.

Bugeal Business in the following Collients:—Cardiff and Swansea, Clie Hill, New Shariston, Silkstone Fall, United Bituminous, Welsh Freehold.

Business in Gaisdale Quarry Shares.

Minss:—Emma, Flagstaff, Old Treburgett, Richmond, Tankerville, Van Condo, West Fankerville.

West Tankerville.
Bankers: City Bank, London; South Cornwall Bank, St. Austell.

MR. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND

10 Aberdamant, 5s. 6d.
50 Aberdamant, 5s. 6d.
50 Aberdamant, 5s. 6d.
50 Bag, 18s. 6d.
60 Bindsey Ck., 23%.
60 Chontales, 16s.
60 Chontales, 16s.
60 Chontales, 16s.
60 Chontales, 16s.
60 Cherter, 22%.
60 Cherter, 22%.
60 East Carel, 22%.
60 Cherter, 22%.
60 Distriction of the first binds of the first binds

Treat Laxey, E17-2.

London Office of Reference for Drake Walls and South Roskear Min.

H. B. transacts business in every description of stocks and share market prices, and free of commission.

Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England, E.C.

MR. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C., transacts business a prices in every description of security.

R. JOHN RISLEY (SWORN), STOCK AND SHARE because the purchase of shares in WHEAL CREBOR, TRELEIGH OOD, OLD TREBURGETT (Preference Shares), and WHEAL GRENVILLE INES. The latest reports of the above mines forwarded on application. Brokerage on Buying or Selling shares of £4 and upwards, 1½ per cent., and per share on each under £4. MR. JOHN RISLEY

PERDINAND R. KIRK, STOCK BROKER,
5, BIRCHIN LANE, E.C.

5, BIRCHIN LANE, E.C

Has BUSINESS at close prices in—
Eries. Welsh Freehold. Welsh Freehold.
Egyptians. United Bituminous.
Carple Gopper. Cardiff and Swansea, Cape Copper. Flagstaff.
Emma. Cedar Creek. Whitehaven Iron.
Grasspale Quarry and Unitre Bituminous Colliery recommen led for safe westment, carrying good di-idends. Buyers of Clee Hill, Tyllwyd, and New harlstone are invited to communicate.
All Colliery and Iron Shares dealt in, whether quoted or not. Advances made on nost. Bankers: London and Westminster, and City Bank.

R. WILLIAM WANDERS OF STOCKS and SHARES, for cash or the accordance of the control of the contro WARD

R. HENRY MANSELL, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
14, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.
H. M. recommends the purchase of Colorado Terrible shares.

R. THOMAS THOMPSON, JUN., 1, PALMERSTON BUILDINGS, BISHOPSOATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. Some valuable hints as to the purchase of mining shares will be found in Mr. ompson's "Investment Circular" for April now ready, post free, price 6d.

R. W. TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.,
Deals in all descriptions of Stocks and Shares at close market prices.

ESSRS. ENDEAN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. retrement and every negociable Stocks dealt in for cash or account. Orders elegrams punctually attended to advise immediate application and purchase of the BAMPFYLDE and LLANshares. A rise in price is inevitable.

ESSRS. MILLER AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
5), BISHOPSGATE WITHIN, LONDON, E.C., PUBLISH a DAILY
weekly List of Prices of Funds, Government Securities, Banks, Railya (home and foreign), Mines, Docks, Gas, Telegraph, Waterworks, and mislaneous companies shares.
Messrs. MILLER and Co. have Special Business in the THAMES and GENERAL
GHTERAGE AND TRANSIT COMPANY (Limited) at close market prices.
All orders punctually attended to, for eash or account.
Bankers: Prescott, Grote, Cave, and Co., Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

ESSRS. W. J. TALLENTIRE AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS.

10. CHANGE ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C., transact business in Stock Exchange Securities and Mining Shares of every description. Selected List of Safe Investments forwarded to intending investors post free in application. Fourteen years' experience.

ESSRS. A. ENDEAN, FISHER AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 32, NEW BROAD STREET, E.C.

Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury

R. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.

ESSRS. WM. MARLBOROUGH AND CO., 29, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C. (Established usb), have FOR SALE the following SHARES at prices annexed:—

years), have FOR SALE
5 Assheton, £3.
5 Amelo, £3.
6 Amelo, £3.
6 Amelo, £3.
75.
6 Anglo-American Tele6 Regaph, £75/5.
7 Begaph, £75/5.
7 Begaph, £75/5.
8 Begaph, £75/5.
8 Begaph, £75/5.
8 Begaph, £75/5.
8 Cook's Kitchen, £37/5.
8 Don Pedro, 10s. 9d.
8 Doleouth, £32/5.
8 East Grenville, £4.
8 Den Pedro, 10s. 9d.
8 Don Pedro, 10s. 9d.
9 Delsouth, £32/5.
8 East Grenville, £4.
8 Eberhardt, £4.
8 Eberhardt, £4.
8 Eberhardt, £4.
8 Elegstaff, £1.
8 Emma, £3.
8 Elagstaff, £1.
8 Great Laxey, £11/4.

E the following SHARES at
40 Great West Van.
25 Grogwinion.
30 Great Vor, 15s.
10 Herodsfoot, £4½.
20 Hingston Down, £2s.
30 Ladywell, £2 8s. 9d.
25 Malpaso, 17s.
50 New Quebrada, £3½.
40 New Bolcoath, £0s.
75 New Rosario, 14s. 31.
75 Old Treburgett, 15s. 64.
76 Porkins Beach, 5s. 9d.
40 Pennerley, £1 7s. 6d.
75 Perkins Beach, 5s. 9d.
100 Penstruthal.
50 Prince of Wales, £8
40 Plynlimmond, £6 10s.
15 Rom, Gravels, £14 18 9
50 Rosewall Hill, £8.
30 Rookhope, 19s. 6d.
25 Bio Tinto, £7½.

prices annexed:—
70 S. Roman Grav., 138 9
25 Sweetland Ck., £4 139
40 So. Condurrow, £2 139
100 South Aurora, 15s.
25 S. Carn Brea, £1½.
3 Tineroft, £21½.
3 Tineroft, £21½.
5 Tecoma, 18s. 9d.
10 Tankerville, £7 3s. 9d.
25 Thornhill Reef, 32s. 6d.
30 Utah, 26s. 9d.
20 Van Consols.
25 Wh. Grenville, £3 1s.3d
30 W.Tankerville, £1 12 6
20 Wheat Uny, 22s.
15 W. Chiverton, £3 3 9
20 West Esgair Lile.
15 West Basset, £7½.
100 West Caradon, 1s. 9d.
30 Wheal Crebor, £2 7 6
10 Wheal Kitty, £5 16s. 9d.
5 West Tolgus, £2 134.
10 West Seton, £634.
11 West Seton, £634.

NVESTMENT OR SPECULATION.—A SELECTED LIST ■ OF RAILWAYS, BANKS, MINES, COLLIERIES, COLONIAL SECU RITIES, FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS, &c., forwarded to bona fide investors on application. In addition to the high rate of interest many of the above are paying, there is now every probability of a great rise in market value. P. WATSON, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER.

79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON. (Three doors only from Hercules-passage, entrance to the Stock Exchange.)
Twenty-nine years' experience.

Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and the Union Bank of London References given and required (when necessary) in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, SWORN SHARE BROKER, 3, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, E.C. Established 1857.

The present state of the Mining Market is prolific of interest to the judicious investor or speculator. Sharing in the general depression, many productive and dividend mines have fallen to a price quite inconsistent with their intrinsic value. The turning point is now reached, offering unprecedented prospects of gain to those who are willing at once to invest. A short and carefully selected list of those most likely to have an early and important rise can be had on application.

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Before investing, read our publications:—

"Handy Book for Investors" ('third edition), price 10s. 6d.

"British Mines and Mining," price 2s. 6d.

"Investors' Directory," price 1s. 6d.

The "Investment and Financial Record," will be sent free on application.

Bankers: London and Westminster.

HARLAND AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 235 and 236, GRESHAM HOUSE, LONDON, E.C., Transact business in every description of Stocks and Shares at net prices, and recommend investment in-Chapel House, Alltami, Cardiff and Swansea, Welsh Freehold, United Bituminous, and Clee Hill Collieries—Tyllwyd, Bog, Denbighshire, West Tankerville, Tankerville, Lovell, Roman Gravels, Sweetland Creek, and Birdseye Creek.

Gircular and Daily Price-List gratis.

Bankers: London and County Bank.

MESSRS, W. DUNN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 3 AND 4, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.
Orders received and commissions executed.
Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England.

W. D. and Co. have FOR SALE the following at net prices:—
100 Allt-y-Crib, 4s.
20 Bampfylde, £2 5s.
30 Rockhope Vall., 178 6d
20 W. Tankerville, £6 10s.
30 Rockhope Vall., 178 6d
20 W. Tankerville, £1 11s
50 Tyllwyd, 15s. 6d.

GEORGE LAVINGTON, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, ST. MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS, 42, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. E. CHARTERS, of 8, CRAIG'S COURT, has REMOVED to 36, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

MR. E. CHARTERS, 36, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, has the FOLLOWING SHARES, free

ommission :— Almada, 15s. Australian, £2 70 Australian, £2.
10 Bellavista, £11.
20 Bog, 12s. 6d.
50 Boscaswell, 8s. 9d.
50 Chicago, £5.
10 Cape Copper, £25½.
5 Carn Brea, £30.
30 Clee Hill Coll., 13s. 9d.
60 Cwm Elan, 2s. 6d.
10 Cook's Kitchen, £5½.
5 Dolccuth, £30.
30 Don Pedro, 11s. 9d. 5 Dolesuth, £30.

30 Don Pedro, Ils. 9d.

30 Emma, £2.

25 East Van, £114.

10 Eberhardt, £34.

10 East Levell, £104.

30 Flagstaff, £154.

10 Fortuna, £5.

80 Frontino, 3s. 9d.

80 Gawton, 10s. 6d.

20 Great Vor.

100 Gold Run, 4s. 9d.

8, LONDON, has the FOLLOWING SHARES, free

10 Great Laxey, £11½,
20 Grogwinion, £2½,
60 Gt. West Van, 30s.
59 Hirgston Down, £1.
30 Ladywell, £1½,
30 Lats Chance.
10 Lovell, £2½,
50 Marke Valley, 5s. 6d.
70 Maipaso, £1.
50 Marke Valley, 5s. 6d.
40 New Quebrada, £3½,
200 Mid-Moonta, 26s.
70 New Pacific, 7s. 3d.
50 Old Batholes, 7s. 8d.
50 Old Batholes, 7s. 8d.
50 Old Batholes, 7s. 8d.
50 Old Hills, £1½,
50 Old Treburgett, 14s 6d
44 Old Hills, £1½,
50 Plynlimmon, 5s. 3d.
52 Perkins Beach, 10s. 3d
40 Pennerley, £1½,
60 Prince of Wales, 5s. 9d
60 Parys Mount., 7s. 6d.

W. A. C. A. R. R.

80 Port Phillip, 10s. 6d.
80 Roman Gravels, £14½
50 Rosewall Hill, 2s. 6d.
80 Rosewall Atily, 2s.
80 Port Phillip, 10s. 6d.
80 Rosewall Hill, 2s. 6d.
80 Ro

M ESSRS. W. A. CARR AND STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS, S. WARNFORD COURT. THROGMORTON STREET, EC. Consols, Foreign Stocks, Railways, Mining Shares, and every Security the London Stock Exchange or Mining Market Bought and Sold.

Speculative accounts opened for the fortnightly settlement. Scale of Commissions on application. AND CO., curity quoted in

M ESSRS. J. TAYLOR AND CO., 86, LONDON WALL, E.C.

and MINING EXCHANGE, SOUTH KING STREET, MANCHESTER. WANTED, 20 Cook's Kitchen, 10 Dolcoath, 10 Carn Brea, 10 Tincroft. Seller.

MR. JAMES HUME. STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, 1, ST. SWITHIN'S LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
Railway Stocks and Foreign Bonds firmer at the reduced prices. Some buying for Easter traffics. Erie shares improved.
In Mines, Crebor, Grenville, Cook's Kitchen, Carn Brea, and a few others dealt in at quotations. Richmond, £814 to £814, cum div.
A Daily Price List sent on application.
The negociable value of every stock ascertained before purchasing.

MR. JAMES STOCKER, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, 2, Chr. WN COULT MATTER DNEEDLE STREET. 2. CROWN COULT MATA DNEEDLE STREET.

8PECIAL BUSINESS in the following:—
30 Assheton, £3 6s. 9d. 80 Great West Van, 29s. 60 S. Roman Grav., 13s 6
50 Bampfylde, £256. 20 Great Vor, 15s. 25 So. Condurrow, 50s.

50 Bampfylde, 2256, 100 Birdseye, £3 6s. 3d. 50 Bog, 14s. 50 Bosaswell Downs, 6s 9 50 Blue Tent. £4½, 45 Bedford United. 75 Chapel House, par.

45 Beaford United.
75 Chapel House, par.
2 Carn Brea, £32.
50 Colorado.
150 Chicago (£10 pd.), £5.
50 Chontales, 16s.
60 Cwm Elan, 2s. 6d.
10 Cook's Kitchen, £6½.
70 Cedar Creek, £2s.
60 Clee Hill Colliery, 14s.
3 Doleoath, £32.
60 Don Pedro, 10s.
30 Devon Consols, 20s.
20 East Basset, 21s.

80 Great West Van, 29s.
20 Great Vor, 15s.
35 Grogwinion, 42s.
20 Great Laxey, £11½.
10 Herodsfoot, £4¼.
35 Hingston, 23s.
45 Ladywell, 47s. 6d.
25 Last Chance, 21s.
50 Lovell (Tin), 40s.
65 Malabar, 13s.
200 Malpaso, 18s. 6d.
45 New Quebrada, £354.
85 New Rosario, 16s. 3d.
150 Old Treburgett, 16s. 6d.
70 ditto preference, 14s.
70 ditto preference, 14s.
80 Port Phillip, 11s. 6d.
100 Prince of Wales, 2s.
80 Port Phillip, 11s. 6d.
100 Rossa Grande, 5s. 3d.
45 Rosawall Hill. 6s.
55 Roman Gravels, £1456.
55 Rockhope, 19s.
56 Richmond, £656.
100 Ran Pedro, 40s. 60 Don 1 co. Co. Solve St. Solve St.

60 S. Roman Grav., 13s 9
25 So. Condurrow, 50s.
300 South Aurora, 14s. 6d.
35 So. Carn Brea.
30 Sweetland, 24 6s. 3d.
5 St. John del Rey.
90 Tolima, £3.
100 Thornhill Reef, 32s 6d
100 Teconn, 14s. 3d.
100 Tyllwyd, 18s. 6d.
25 Tankerville, £7½.
4 Tineroft, £23.
50 Uni. Bituminous, 20s
100 United Mexican.
50 Utah, 24s.
70 Van Consols, £4 3s 9d.
3) W. Tankerville, £1 14s
460 West Caradon, 1s. 3d.
10 W. Chiverton, £3.
80 West Maria, 4s.
25 W. Esgair Lie, £2½.
10 West Basset.
25 Wh. Grenville, £1.
20 Wh. Grenville, £1.
20 Wh. Grenville, £1.
30 W. Wh. Gorlant, 19s.
14 Whed Kitty, £5.

M ESSRS. PENNINGTON AND CO., 3, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, E.C., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, have BUSI-Birdseye. Tecoma. Sweetland Crock. Sweetland Creek.
Malpaso.
Buller.
Rica.
West Esgair Lie.
requested to make early
ROK ERS. Tecoma. West Wheal Gorland. Gold Run. Pacific. Malabar. Birosey.
Emma.
Flagstaff.
Kitty (St. Agnes).
Cedar Creek.
Parties wishing to purchase or sell in the foregoing are requested resultant.
PENNINGTON AND CO., SWORN BROKERS.

TO INVESTORS.

TO INVESTORS.

MESSRS. A. W. THOMAS AND CO.
MINING AGENTS, AND STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS.

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QUEEN'S RUILDINGS, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET,
MANSION HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.

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QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C., continues his business of dealing in all kinds of Stocks and Shares, Bankers: Imperial Bank (Limited), Lothbury, London, E.C.

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M.R. SPARGO has FOR SALE £5000 in DEBENTURES of £50 each, bearing INTEREST at NINE PER CENT., payable half-vestment can be found, as debenture holders have the advantage of sharing the large profits expected to be realised from the working of the property, irrespective of the guaranteed interest of 9 per cent.

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18, NEW BRIDGE STREET, E.C.

THOMAS EDGLEY AND CO., AGENTS for the PURCHASE and SALE of COLLIERIES, AND OTHER MINERAL PROPERTIES, &c. MANSION HOUSE CHAMBERS.

12, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

M ESSRS. CAMERON AND CO., FINANCIAL AGENTS
AND SHARE BROKERS,
BRIDGE STREET CHAMBERS, CHESTER.

MESSRS, S. R. COCKS AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS, &c.,
FOR FALE,—MAGNETIC IRON MINE, with complete MACHINERY for a

SPATHOSE IRON MINE; lode opened on.

MESSRS. PARKYN AND CO., CONSULTING ENGINEERS,
Messrs. Parkyn and Co. are in a position to advise their clients and the public generally How and What to INVESTIM. They have three mines which will sure to rise in value considerably in a short time. Particulars on application.
They have also China clay Properties and Hematite Iron setts to dispose of. April 2, 1874.

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OLIVER NORTH, Author of the "Practical Assayer" (see Review in the Journal of March 28), is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT to PROCEED to the WESTERN MINING DISTRICTS of AMERICA, or SOUTH AMERICA. Thorough knowledge of Spanish. Numerous first-class references. Address, "Oliver North," Office of the MINING JOURNAL, 28, Fleet street, E.C.

A DVERTISER is OPEN to a SITUATION as MINE AGENT. A
Lead or Blende Mine preferred. Practical experience. Would do the accounts as well. A good penman and correspondent. Salary a secondary object to a permanent berth. Highest references.

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POR SALE, ONE HUNDRED NEW HOBB'S HILL SHARES, at £1.
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Never been in use. May be seen at the WEST CUMBERLAND MINE,
CALDBECK, CUMBERLAND. Offers received during the continuance of this
advertisement by W. B. JEFFREY, Tan-y Bushch Mine, Fvilheli, N.W.

FOR SALE, at NEW WHEAL SETON, CAMBORNE, a 45-in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9-ft. stroke. Apply to Mr. O. MATTHEWS, St. Day, Cornwall.

PROMOTERS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES, AND OTHERS, can have PROSPECTUSES, &c., SENT to upwards of FIVE THOUSAND PERSONS in all parts of ENGLAND and WALES.

For further particulars, address S. R. FREEMAN, 6, Brown-street, Manchester.

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750 BLAKE'S PATENT ORE-CRUSHER NOW IN USE. For catalogues, apply to—
MR. H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY, LEEDS,
Only maker in the United Kingdom.

R. JOHN CARTER, MINE SHARE DEALER, CAMBURE, CONWALL, transacts insinces in every description of shares at close market prices of the day.

Mine shares are now selling very low. A judicious selection will probably amply

ares at close market prices of the day.

Mine shares are now selling very low. A judicious selection will probably amply
ay the outlay within a few months.

Registration of New Companies.

The following joint-stock companies have been duly registered:-ANDREW BELL AND COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 50,000/t, 10/t. shares. To take over the engineering business now carried on at Carr I thomas Rose, Manchester, 100; E. Knight, Manchester, 100; Charles Rol anchester, 50; J. S. Krauss, Peter street, Manchester, 50; J. S. Krauss, Peter street, Manchester, 50; A. Bell, Haslingd Og; and W. Hadheld, Manchester, 10.

T. H. HARRIS AND SONS (Limited).—Capital 35,000l., in 100l. shares , H. HARRIS AND SONS (Limited).—Capital 50,0004, in 1004, shares oquire and carry on a soap bollers and candle manufacturing business at Curtain , Shoreditch. The subscribers are—T. H. Harris, Gloucester-street, Shoreditch D. Fraser, Fairfax-road, N.W., 5; J. Smith, Cornwall villas, Tufnell Park (5; F. J. Hartley, Old street, E.C., 10; R. B. Looker, Oakleigh Park, Whet 6, 5; B. Harris, Gloucester-street, Shoreditch, 10; and F. Harris, Gloucester 4, 10.

Universal Fuel Company (Limited).—Capital, 20,000l., in 1l. shares. To carry on the manufacture of fuel, &c. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—J. E. R. Shepherd, & Lorne Villas, Priory-road, Clapham; H. H. Kirkman, Chatsworth Villa, East Dulwich; J. Teat, 16, Cloudesley-road, Islington; H. Black, 26, Lorimore-road, 8; R. Ballard, T. Golden-square, W.; T. I. Thore, Belsize-road; and A. Hurst, Parliament street.

SCARBOROUGH AQUARIUM COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 10,000l., in 10l. shares. To establish an aquarium at Scarborough. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—G. Kemplen, 4. Upper Grange-road, Bermondsey; W. Gritten, 29, Cologne-road; C. Kerby, 2, 8t. Mary-at-Hill, E.C.; C. Jeffrey, Bermondsey; C. Williams, Philpot-lane, E.C.; W. R. Price, 10a, King's Arms-yard; T. W. King, Poplar-road, Old Kenteroad.

WESTWOOD SPINNING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 80,000l., in 5l. shares. To take over a cotton spinning business at Oldham. The subscribers reside—r the most part at Oldham. Universal Fuel Company (Limited).—Capital, 20,000l., in 1l.

TIN IN THE STRAITS OF MALACCA AND TENASSARIM.

TIN IN THE STRAITS OF MALACCA AND TENASSARIM.

It has long been a point of controversy amongst the learned in such matters whether or not the ancient world was supplied with tin by India prior to the Phoenicians finding their way to the shores of Britain, and trading with our Cornish miners for that useful metal. In the lecture on "The Settlements on the Straits of Malacca," delivered by Mr. L. Wray, before the Royal Colonial Institute, on the 24th ult., we notice some brief but very interesting remarks on this question, which we think may, probably, be read with advantage by those who make it a study.

Mr. Wray saya—"Before referring to other subjects, I wish particularly to invite your attention to a few brief observations on the subject of tin, which so greatly abounds throughout the whole of the Malayan Peninsula, the Tenassarim provinces, and northwards. To the insufficiently informed minds of the many, it is, I know, almost worse than hereay and schism to even hint at the possibility of such a circumstance as the production of tin in this part of the world for ages, perhaps for thousands of years, before the Phenicians first visited our own Cornwall. I must, however, with due respect to the numerous writers on the subject of the early production of tin, venture to say that these gentlemen all argue and follow carry production of tin, venture to say that these gentlemen all argue and follow gations far enough back, but have no the order to the numerous writers on the subject of the carry production of tin, venture to say that these gentlemen all argue and follow gations far enough back, but have the subject on the world was the metal—tin—discovered and utilised by man ?" The answer is simple enough—"Previous to the 'Bronze Age' or period, as it is termed; because without tin bronze cannot be made. "How many thousands of years before Christ this "Bronze Age" began, I leave for geologists and antiquarians to pronounce; but this much bronze cannot be made. "How many thousands of years before Christ, it is per

Oph, Aph, Saph, signifying a Serpent, the emblem of Boodha, or Wisdom and gana, a tribe.

THE GIPPSLAND AND LATROBE TIN MINES.

News from Melbourne, by the Age, brings further intelligence of the success of the explorers of the tin mines in this colony, confirming the published statements of Mr. Brough Smyth, the Secretary for Mines, that the colony contains most valuable and unexplored mines Mines, that the colony contains most valuable and unexplored mines in gold, silver, tin, iron, and copper. In confirmation of this important announcement, so advantageous to the colony, the Melbourne Age, received by the last mail, with a view of showing the hidden wealth of Gippsland, and what may be done when the railroad is opened, says that within a distance of 70 miles from Melbourne, situated on the Latrobe river, there is an inexhaustible bed of tin, both stream and in the lode. The yield is 8 lbs. to 15 lbs. per cubic yard of earth, the ore assaying 70 per cent. The explorer and discoverer is a Mr. Charles Harding, who has spent over seven or eight years in developing and proving the payable character of the valley, and it is only two years ago that he cut a new tract from the Gippsland road to the river, which occupied him 280 days, through the difficulties consequent on the scrub. This has proved a great convenience to the public, who are using it, and has been constructed without any aid from the Government. The country is described as being most fertile, with abundance of trees from 200 to 300 ft. high. Several leases have been taken up, and the Government are deriving a revenue without having expended one farthing.

There can now be no doubt whatever that inexhaustible treasures, whether in tin or other metals, exist in this colony, and which must be of impunence value to it.

whether in tin or other metals, exist in this colony, and which must be of immense value to it. In Cornwall the expense of working the mines is very heavy, and constitutes one of the great drawbacks to the profit of the shareholders. In Australia, however, it is well known that the "stream tin" is without exception the finest in the world, and fetches a larger price than any other; and again, independent of avoiding the large outlay of machinery the Australias have the benefit fetches a larger price than any other; and again, independent of avoiding the large outlay of machinery, the Australians have the benefit of Chinese labourers, buts without rent, coals, with forests of trees and plenty of clay, and, in addition, the Government has consented to form a railroad from Melbourne close to these gigantic tin deposits in the Latrobe district, and are willing also to advance money to the miners; and, irrespective of all these advantages, raising the tin and shipment from Melbourne to England can be made for 10*l*. per ton, the freight to here not exceeding 1*l*. per ton of the metal. The Times of March 24 reports the shipment of large quantities per ton, the freight to here not exceeding 12, per ton of the metal. The Times of March 24 reports the shipment of large quantities of tin from Australia, that the price in the year 1872 was 82L per ton, and that a great reduction had taken place in the price per ton of tin. This we are willing to admit, but the reduction has not fallen so much in the price of stream tin, which keeps up its position in the price of stream tin, which keeps up its position

in the market.

Everything is against the cheap raising of tin in Cornwall—the price of coal, iron, machinery, wages, and transport. In short, Australia contains mines not only of tin, but every other metal not yet prospected, and the Government, being aware of this, are assisting the miners to develope the hidden treasures. The Walhalla Gold Mine, whose shares were 5l., are now selling at 120l. per share in Melbourne, and during the last four years the shareholders have divided a quarter of a million of money in dividends, besides purchasing most costly machinery, as well as other expenses. It must, therefore, be most gratifying to our colonists to think that the tin therefore, be most gratifying to our colonists to think that the tin costing them only 10%, per ton from Latrobe here will then, if even sold at the reduced price of 60%, secure them a handsome remuneration, and ultimately a large fortune. Letters by the last mail state that they have prospected several feet, and found no bottom.

The tin ore on being analysed by Mr. Chapman, the assayer to the Banks of Australia, he certifies that 200 grs. of the ore gives 130 grs. of pure metal, at 66½ per cent.; and Mr. Claudet, the assayer to the Bank of England, gives the tin at 71.50 per cent. per ton of 20 cwts. We learn that the first shipment and sample of the Latrobe stream tin, which has been consigned to Messrs. Pelly, Boyle, and Co., will arrive by the Great Britain in a few days, when the quality and price of ore will be a sufficient test for future operations, and act as a guide to the owners, as well as purchasers and investors.

Since the above article was written a telegram has been received from Melbourne, stating that a "yard of Latrobe tin now yields double the quantity."

the quantity."

Lectures at the Boyal School of Mines.

ON THE PHENOMENA OF LIFE AS MOTION AND CONSCIOUSNESS. Prof. HUXLEY delivered his third lecture on the subject of "The

Co-ordination of Modes of Motion in the Living Body to one another." He said: In my last lecture I drew your attention to the fact that He said: In my last lecture I drew your attention to the fact that all the movements of the living body were the result of molecular change in a contractile substance, whereby that substance shortens and thickens, and one end approaches the other, or both ends approach one another. But all the most conspicuous movements of the body are effected by a particular modification of this substance, which occurs in bands, or fibres, and is called muscular tissue. And in the great majority of cases, if not in all, these muscular fibres change their form only in consequence of one agency which is brought to bear on them, and which is called nervous agency, I now propose to consider this nervous agency, and to show how it is capable of bringing about not only a mere simple motion, but also motions which are complicated, and require for their performance the common action of a great number of nerves. We find under the head of nervous tissue two kinds of structure in the living animal body—firstly, nerve fibres; and, secondly, little bodies, known as ganglionic corpuscles. For example, if I pull to pieces anotomically one of those white cords which I mentioned as occurring in the arm, and running to the biceps muscle, I should find that it consists of a sheathing tissue, in which are enclosed an immense multitude of sheathing tissue, in which are enclosed an immense multitude of minute fibres, from about the two thousandth of an inch in diameter downwards, all held together by the sheathing membrane. Each of these fibres consists of a band in the middle, which appears to be made up of an immense number of finer filaments, a sheath outside. Tracing these fibres to either end, either towards the central organ or into the muscle we find the sheath disappears are nothing left. or into the muscle, we find the sheath disappear, and nothing left but the very fine fibres. The other structure—the nerve corpuscles —vary in diameter from five to six times that of the fibres, and as a —vary in diameter from five to six times that of the fibres, and as a general rule they are characterised by sending out a number of processes, so that each looks like an irregular star. To ascertain how these two structures are disposed in the nervous system, let us glance for a moment at one of the most important parts of that system—viz., that formed by the spinal "marrow," which runs down the cavity of the spinal column, and the nerves which are given off from it. A section of it would show that the outer part of the cord is composed of white fibres, and that inside there is a mass of grey matter, arranged in the section in the shape of a horse-shoe; the grey matter contains a large quantity of these ganglionic of the cord is composed of white fibres, and that inside there is a mass of grey matter, arranged in the section in the shape of a horse-shoe; the grey matter contains a large quantity of these ganglionic corpuscles. From the cord are given off nerves, which pass out through the several joints of the backbone, to be distributed through the body. There are two "roots" to each nerve, one springing from the posterior or hinder half of the column, and bearing on it a nerve ganglion, the other from anterior half; these roots join together to form the nerve trunk. Suppose now I pinch the trunk of one of these nerves, the animal will show signs of pain, showing that the impression has been conveyed to the brain on the one hand, and at the same time the muscles to which the nerve is distributed will violently contract, showing that the impression has also travelled to the other extremity. If the trunk of the nerve be cut, and the end of the portion connected with the muscles be irritated, contraction will ensue, but no pain will be felt; whereas if the end of the part connected with the cord be irritated, the only necessary result will be the sensation of pain. If the posterior root be cut, no irritation of the trunk will cause pain, showing that the molecular change which gives rise to pain travels up that root; and if the anterior root be cut, all voluntary control over the muscles to which the nerve is distributed is lost: in fact, the connection between the central organ and the motor nerves is broken.

Let us imagine a case. A man has fallen from a scaffold, with the middle of his back on some object, and, as we say, has "broken his back." If the injury has been of such a character as to divide

Let us imagine a case. A man has fallen from a scaffold, with the middle of his back on some object, and, as we say, has "broken his back." If the injury has been of such a character as to divide or seriously crush the spinal cord, if he recover from the shock some curious phenomena will manifest themselves. He will be absolutely paralysed in his lower limbs, unable to move them voluntarily at all, at the same time the whole of his lower limbs will be irrespiblic, will be conscious of nothing which is going on in them. tarily at all, at the same time the whole of his lower limbs will be insensible, will be conscious of nothing which is going on in them. The fact is, the connection with the brain—the organ of consciousness—is broken. Yet, although the man will have lost all power of control over his limbs, the power of movement in the limbs themselves will not be lost. If you tickle his feet the legs will be drawn up immediately. What has taken place? The molecular change caused in the nerves by irritating the skin is carried up to the spinal cord, to the grey matter of the cord, and there it is reflected, so to speak, back along the motor nerves, and these cause the muscles to contract. If you cut either of the roots of the nerve this power is lost. By experiments on the lower animals it is found this power is lost. By experiments on the lower animals it is found that the power of "reflex action" resides altogether in the grey matter. But what I wish you to notice is that the legs are drawn up just as they would be if the man posseses his consciousness, and who willed to draw them up. To do this particular muscles must be employed; the result is not a contraction of all but only of particular muscles: the cord exprises a selective action as it were and be employed; the result is not a contraction of all but only of particular muscles; the cord exercises a selective action, as it were, and the motor impulse is sent only along particular channels. There is a co-ordination of certain muscles, and this is the result of a mere matter of mechanical arrangement. In following out this matter we shall have to speak of other animals, especially the frog, and in doing so I shall assume, as I think we can with perfect safety, that the same circumstances which destroy the consciousness in man do so in the other animals. All evidence with regard to man tends to show that volition, and such phenomena, are inseparably connected with the integrity of the anterior mass of the brain—the cerebral hemisphere; and I shall assume, with regard to the frog, that if these hemispheres are removed we are dealing with a case of mechanical arrangement only, without the intervention of volition or

exert yourself, as in running, the quantity of carbonic acid formed is increased, and to get rid of it the respirations are quickened; if there is no necessity for this increased rate the respirations become slower. This is an analogous case to the governor of a steam-engine, If the quantity of oxygen in the air is increased the process of diffusion will be sufficient to afford the proper supply to the blood, there is no need for the process of respiration, and it consequently stops altogether. If a certain point in the medulla oblongata be destroyed the respiratory movements stop dead instantly; we also stops altogether. If a certain point in the medulla oblongata be destroyed the respiratory movements stop dead instantly; we also know of two nerves by which we can affect the respiration; by irritating the nerve called the pulmonary branch of the pueumongstric the movements are quickened, by irritating the superior laryngeal they are rendered slower, and may be stopped altogether. In the next place, you can determine what it is which sets the grey matter to work: it is the condition of the blood. If the blood becomes charged with a certain quantity of carbonic acid this becomes an irritant for the grey matter, and the result is that it produces a change in that substance which gives rise to a nervous impulse, which results in a large quantity of air being taken into the lungs; the carbonic acid is removed, and the next portion of blood supplied to the nerve is in better condition, and incapable of irritating the nerve so much; the oxygen becomes poor again, and these changes go on in this manner continuously by this process of self-adjustment.

Next, let us suppose you have a frog which has been decapitated.

so much; the oxygen becomes poor again, and these changes go on in this manner continuously by this process of self-adjustment.

Next, let us suppose you have a frog which has been decapitated; in this state the animal is incapable of volition or consciousness. If that frog does not lie flat on the table, but assumes a sitting posture as an ordinary frog would do, if you pull one of its hind legs out the animal will instantly draw it back again into the previous position, just as the ordinary frog would do. Yet all this frog possesses is the spinal cord, and the nerves going from it. If you destroy the spinal cord the frog lies down flat, and there is an end to any further movement on his part, so that the sitting posture is the result of a co-ordinated action of the spiral cord. An ordinary frog will not remain lying on his back if placed in that position, the headless frog, however, will remain so. If you irritate this frog he will not stir, not walk, not jump, and if thrown into water he will not swim. If you place a little vinegar on his leg he will, after a minute or so, when the acid begins to affect the skin, stretch out that leg, and then rub off the acid with the other leg: in this case there is not only action but combined action, and yet is the result of purely simple mechanism. If you put the acid on his back, after several attempts he will manage to rub that off too. We have in this case a machine which not only adjusts itself to new conditions, and it his latter respect it far exceeds all our human constructed machines. But in the case of this decapitated frog there are limits to its morement: it cannot do some things which the frog with its head an But in the case of this decapitated frog there are limits to its more-ment; it cannot do some things which the frog with its head can do, the latter, of course, can do all the things which the decapitated

If now you cut the cord a little higher up, leaving with the cord the cerebellum—a band of nervous matter at the back of the brain— If now you cut the cord a little higher up, leaving with the cord the cerebellum—a band of nervous matter at the back of the brainthe frog can do many things it could not do before. If you put it on its back it immediately turns over and sits up: and in this motion there is a very complicated series of movements. Moreover, if you push him he can walk, if you throw him into water he can swim, if you irritate him he will hop, and yet the frog in this state is a mere machine, and consciousness and such phenomena are entirely absent. He can perform all the rubbing and wiping morements which the decapitated frog did, but by possessing the cerebellum he is capable of performing movements which require a higher order of co-ordination. Suppose we go a step further, and cut away only the cerebral hemispheres, and leave, in addition to what we left before, those parts known as the optic tracts. The frog is still devoid of consciousness, he is like a man asleep. If you set him down he will sit up, and there he will sit till he dries up; you may put the most tempting food under his nose and he will not attempt to touch it, if you put it into his throathe will swallow it, and digest it, and in this manner he can be kept alive for some time. He does nothing of himself, he is incapable of volition, and yet he can do an immense number of things; of course, he does all the things which the spinal cord can do; he goes on breathing, he is able to turn over, he jumps, he walks, and he can swim but only if you push him. And what is more remarkable, he can perform the most delicate balancing movements: place him on the palm of your land. most delicate balancing movements: place him on the palm of your hand, and slowly turn the hand over, and he will gradually get round on to the edge of the hand, and finally to the other side, with out once losing his balance. Consider what a delicate adjustment of muscles this implies, and yet this is performed automatically, a much so as the action involved in the striking of a clock. And much so as the action involved in the striking of a clock. And although in this condition the frog can have no sensation whatere of light, &c., yet the organisation is affected by light exactly in the same way it was affected by pressure while it balanced itself. If between a frog in this condition and the light an open book is placed, if the frog then be pushed behind he will jump, not straight forward, but either to one side or the other, whereas if the book were absent he would jump straight forward; in other words, the light from the book makes the same impression upon the frog and were absent he would jump straight forward; in other work, which ight from the book makes the same impression upon the frog, and that impression is transmitted in the same way that it would be if the creature were conscious. The result of the impression is to set certain nerves working in a particular manner, these cause a certain set of muscles to contract, and these muscles on contracting cause the body to turn to one side or the other.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE MINING INSTITUTE.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE MINING INSTITUTE.

A meeting of the members of the North Staffordshire Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers was held at Stoke-on-Trent, on Monday evening, Mr. J. C. Homer (President) in the chair.

The nominations for membership, numbering 11, included the Duke of Sutherland and Mr. John Pender, M.P., who are extensive coalmasters. The following, having been previously nominated, were elected new members:—Messrs. T. Chadwick, Grange Colliery; Clewes, Newchapel; H. Doorbar, Grange Colliery; W. Goddard, Longton; G. B. Houghton, London; J. Rigby, Alsager; C. Warham, Tunstall; and J. Worthington, Chatterley.

The President supplied further particulars in reference to the North Staffordshire coal field, and the ironstone contained therein, on which subject he read a paper at the previous meeting. After describing

a co-ordination of certain muscles, and this is the result of a mere matter of mechanical arrangement. In following out this matter we shall have to speak of other animals, especially the frog, and it doing so I shall assume, as I think we can with perfect safety, that to some circumstances which destroy the consciousness in man do so in the other animals. All evidence with regard to man tends to dishow that volition, and such phenomena, are inseparably connected with the integrity of the anterior mass of the brain—the cerebral flemisphere; and I shall assume, with regard to the frog, that if these hemispheres are removed we are dealing with a case of mechanical arrangement only, without the intervention of volition or consciousness.

We are all breathing at this present moment, and I dare say, till I reminded you of the fact, you were not thinking anything at all of it. This phenomenon takes place without volition, when we are asleep, and consciousness is in no way involved. The operation of respiration is a complicated one. The chest may be regarded as a box, of which the spine forms the back, the ribs the sides, the breast the front, and the diaphragm the floor; this latter at certain and regular intervals rises and falls, and it does so because certain muscles connected with it at first contract and draw it down, and when they are relaxed the vessels force up the diaphragm. In ordinary breathing there are other accompaniments, as the movements of the ribs, but I only intend now to speak of the diaphragm. In ordinary case placed the diaphragm are composed of striped muscle, and like all striped muscles, they contract only when a nervous impulse is communicated to them. That impulse is conveyed to them by the opperamental response to them by the opperamental response to the cord, the part known as the medial collowapta. At certain intervals in ordinary case by realthing the impulse is sent down this nerve, their comes down to them from the neck. The nerve enters the topmost part of the cord, the part known as

tented them kept is surface rollers of batis EL minin chargi consist wires a current the las prices tin storthis is must s as bein calculated.

Made simple Made simple Manu Co., H HOLLO also stated that a geological survey made some years ago showed there were coal measures beyonds the limits of previous workings. The paper was ordered to be printed for the use of the members.—A short discussion took place respecting Mr. T. M. Goddard's paper on the better communication in pit signalling in mines by means of electricity. It was intimated that another paper was to be read on the subject, and the discussion was consequently adjourned.

THE SOUTH MIDLAND INSTITUTE OF MINING, CIVIL, AND MECHANICAL ENGINEER

MECHANICAL ENGINEER

At the monthly meeting of the membersat Wolverhampton (presided over by Mr. H. BECKETT), there were present Messra. W. H. Glennie, S. Fenn, J. Naylor, H. Tolly, W. Undorwood, J. Biggs, T. Glennie, S. Fenn, J. Naylor, H. Tolly, W. Undorwood, J. Biggs, T. Price, — Phillips, D. Bickley, T. Claridge, A. Bowkley, S. Walker, Price, — Phillips, D. Bickley, T. Claridge, A. Bowkley, S. Walker, Price, — Phillips, D. Bickley, T. Claridge, A. Bowkley, S. Walker, Price, — Phillips, D. Bickley, T. Claridge, A. Bowkley, S. Walker, Price, — Phillips, D. Bickley, T. Claridge, A. Bowkley, S. Walker, Price, — Phillips, D. Bickley, T. Claridge, A. Bowkley, S. Walker, Price, — Phillips, D. Bickley, T. Claridge, A. Bowkley, S. Walker, Price, — Phillips, D. Bickley, T. Claridge, A. Bowkley, S. Walker, Price, — Phillips, D. Bickley, T. Claridge, A. Bowkley, S. Walker, Price, — Phillips, D. Bickley, T. Claridge, A. Bowkley, S. Walker, Price, — Phillips, D. Bickley, T. Claridge, A. Bowkley, S. Walker, Price, — Phillips, D. Bickley, T. Claridge, A. Bowkley, S. Walker, Price, — Phillips, D. Bickley, T. Claridge, A. Bowkley, S. Walker, Price, — Phillips, D. Bickley, T. Claridge, A. Bowkley, S. Walker, Price, — Phillips, D. Bickley, T. Claridge, A. Bowkley, S. Walker, Price, — Phillips, D. Bickley, T. Claridge, A. Bowkley, S. Walker, Price, — Phillips, D. Bickley, T. Claridge, A. Bowkley, S. Walker, Price, — Phillips, D. Bickley, T. Claridge, A. Bowkley, S. Walker, Price, — Phillips, D. Bickley, T. Claridge, A. Bowkley, S. Walker, Price, — Phillips, D. Bickley, T. Claridge, A. Bowkley, S. Walker, Price, D. Bickley, T. Claridge, A. Bowkley, S. Walker, Price, D. Bickley, T. Claridge, A. Bowkley, S. Walker, Price, D. Bickley, T. Claridge, T. gines. The drawback to their employment appeared enterly due to their greater first cost and expense of maintenance, but in very many—nay, most—cases the saving of fuel thereby gained far more than compensated for the interest on first cost and amount of repairs. Recently the variety of arrangements that have been successfully introduced for effecting a cut-off of steam had been exceeding numerous, but amongst the most simple was a modification of the "D valve. Models of this kind he showed and described to the the "P valve." Models of this kind he showed and described to the members. Concluding, he trusted that at some future time the whole question of steam economy would be brought before the Institute. Although it might be a subject more of a strictly mechanical nature than that which the Institute was intended to further, yet he ventured to think that no subject offered greater promise of usefulness—Mr. Claridge and other gentlemen spoke of the great value of the paper, which it was resolved to print and circulate amongst the members prior to the discussion upon it, which was fixed for the next meeting. fixed for the next meeting.

Coal-Cutting Machinery.—Mr. R. Henderson, manager of the Tunsbury Company, who have three pits in the Somerset coal field, has just successfully introduced coal-cutting machinery into the works under his control. The first trail of the machine has just been made, and, although it will require modification and improvement before it can be introduced into the thinnest veins, some of which are less than I ft. deep, it has been proved to be an instrument of surprising "upability. The machine used was one of Frith's patent pick machines, driven by "ompressed air, supplied through pipes from a reservoir into which it is pumped, and which, in this instance, was 100 yards away from the face of coal. The pick swings horizontally, in the same way as the collier wields his implement. The useless shale under the coal is cut out, in a horizontal groove, 3 ft. deep, the coal being left intact. The result of this trial was that it was demonstrated that the machine would cut 50 tons of coal in eight hours, thus providing, if it be worked night and day, sufficient coal to enable the company to keep faith with the public, in the event of the loss of the manual power, which for the present is merely supplemented by the machine.

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COATING METALS .- Messrs. Morewood and Rogers have patented an invention, the object of which is to coat metal plates without immersing them in a bath, or otherwise requiring a large quantity of the coating metal to the kept in a moliten state. Rollers are employed to apply the coating metal to the surfaces of the plate, and the molten coating metal is supplied little by little to the rollers as it is required. In a similar way flux is applied to the plates, and the use of baths of flux is avoided.

ELECTRIC FUSES.—Mr. W. B. BRAIN, of St. Annals, Cinderford, mining engineer, has patented an improved construction of electric fuses for discharging dynamite, lithofracteur, and other blasting bodies or compounds. This consists in enclosing within a paper or other tube on the end of the conducting wires a composition which becomes incandescent under the action of an electric current, and thereby communicates the heat or spark to the charge.

wire a composition which becomes incandescent under the action of an electric current, and thereby communicates the heat or spark to the charge.

CORNISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—The past week (and especially the last day or two) has witnessed a decided improvement in the share market, and prices have advanced in several instances, there being but a limited amount of good in stock on the market at the present very low quotations. The principal reason of this is doubtless the growing conviction that the supplies of the from Australia must shortly fall off considerably. The official reports are generally looked upon as being much more hopeful for the mining in Cornwall, and those who are best calculated to judge think that, in consequence of the low tin standards at present raling, we shall soon seean important decrease in the importations. A letter received by a person from reliable authority in Australia, by the mail just arrived, states that immense sums of money have been lost in tin mining, and that nine tenths of the companies are closing or about to wind-up, and that the production of tin in that country will be greatly reduced. This is not the only report of a similar character we are hearing, but it is said that miners are leaving on all sides, and that 500 acres of land obtained by tin stream workers have been given up because of the poorness of the land for producing ore. It seems to be a pretty general opinion, formed not one or two reports merely, but from intelligence received on all hands, that the quantities of this imported from Australia are not likely to be of such magnitude as to materially affect our standards. The London market appears to be firmer, and Australian tin, which was being offered at 83, sold on Tuesday for 85, and it is reported that there are buyers of Straits at higher prices. Operations are being lessened at most mines, although no change for the of employment, yet this course seems about the only one by which many of the producing are the mines chiefly dealt in:—Dolcoaths, after b

BREAKFAST-EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING BREAKFAST—EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING,—
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of wellelected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured
beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—Civil Service Gazette.
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Each packet is labelled—"JAMES EPPS
and Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London."

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the
process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles,
attheirworks in the Euston-road, London."—See article in Cassell's Houschold Gaude.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the medicine most in repute for curing

theirworks in the Euston-road, London,"—See article in Cassell's Household Guide, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the medicine most in repute for curing the multifarious maladies which attack humanity when wet and cold weather gives may to more genial temperatures. In fact, these pills afford relief to, if they fail of the serious energy, which at times oppress a vast portion of the population. Under the wholsomely purifying and strengthening powers exerted by these excellent pills the tongue becomes clean, the appetite improves, digestion is quickened, and assimilation is rendered perfect. Holloway's medicine possesses the highly estimable Property of cleansing the whole mass of blood, which, in its renovated condition, carries parity, strength, and vigour to every tissue of the body.

THE COAL TRADE.

Mr. J. R. Scott, the Registrar of the London Coal Market, has published the following statistics of imports and exports of coal into and from the port and district of London, by sea, railway, and canal, during March, 1874:— IMPORTS.

By	v sea.		By Railway and Canal.		
	Ships.	Tons.		Tons	e.
Newcastle	202	. 136,029	Lordon and North-Western 7	78.106	17
Seaham	32	10,534		93,587	0
Sunderland	103	62,466		18,286	0
Hartlepool	71	24,362	Midland 18	32,674	0
Scorch				51,800	
Welsh	8	4,038		2,363	
Yorkshire	69	12,120	South-Eastern	940	
Small coal & cinders.	32	4,191	Grand Junction Canal	241	10
Total Imports during Marc 1873	ch,		Total		
Cor By Se	ea.		nent, 1873 and 1874. By Railway.		
	Ships.	Tons.		rons.	e.
Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 187		750,858		15,819	0
Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 187.	3 1283	706,119	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1874 1,16	38,440	0
Increase in the preser		44,739	Decrease in the present year 4	7,379	0

Export List, showing the distribution of coal imported into the port or district of London, by sea, rail, and canal, and afterwards exported coastwise or to foreign parts, or sent beyond limits of London district, by rail or inland navigation, during March, 1874— Radway-borne coal passing "in transitu" through district... Tons

Sea borne coal exported to British possessions, or to foreign parts,	
or to the coast	50,640
Ditto, an't evend limits by railway	6,353
Ditto, by and land inland navigation	2,804 = 59,797
parts, or the coast	22.513
Ditto, by rail ! eyond district	574
Ditto, by canal indinland navigation	229 = 23,316
Sea-borne coal brought into port and exported in same ships	2,072
Total quantity of coal conveyed beyond limits of coal duty dis-	-
trict during March, 1874	142,079
Ditto, during March, 1873	161,715
Comparative Statement, 1873 and 1874.	
Total distribution of coal from Jan. 1 to March 31, 1873	422,236
Total distribution of coal from Jan. 1 to March 31, 1874	392,348
Decrease in the present year	29,888
General Statement, 1873 and 1874.	1
Increase in coal imported by sea during the present year Tons	44.739
and the present year I'm	44,100

Total increase in trade within London district during present year

THE COPPER TRADE.

IMPORTS.	1874.		1873.		1872.	
IMPORTS. Copper in ores and pyritesTons	3,070		3,150		3,384	
Ditto, regulus	3,207		2,367		4.263	
Ditto, bars, &2.	7,054	*****	4,940		7,668	
Total Exports.	13,331		10,457	*****	15,315	
Manufactured copper, &cTons	3,332		3,148		2.703	
Unmanufactured ditto	1,426		2,637		1.472	
Foreign ditto	3,219		2,640		551	
Total	7,977		8,425		5.0 1	
The Swansea and Liverpool arrivals and deliv	eries o	f Chi	li bars,	ores,	and	
in fine, were as follows, during March :-	1874.		1873.		1872.	
ArrivalsTons	2,850		3,300		2,350	
Deliveries	3,600		5,700		2,950	
The quantity of Chili bars, ores, and regulus	in stock	at,	and affe	oat fo	r. Liver	wing.
Swansea, and Havre, and of English and for	eign co	pper	in Lo	ndon.	is thus	1 145
mated in fine copper, on April 1:-	1874.		1873.		1872.	
mated in fine copper, on April 1:— StockTons	28,111		30,457		19,507	
Chili produce, afloat and chartered	8,300	*****	7,400		11,400	
Total	36,411				30,907	
Leadenhall-street London April 2						NE

A small lot of Chili regulus on the spot was taken last week at 15s. 6d. per unit; there is, however, no disposition to operate largely at this figure, whilst on the other hand importers evince no desire at this figure, whilst on the other hand importers evince no desire to sell thereat. Bars have fluctuated during the week between 744, end 754, per ton, the purchases being confined entirely to ordinary brands, and the transactions chiefly at the intermediate rate; at the close the market was steadier, and not much offering, even at the higher quotation. Australian has met with tolerably fair enquiry; some parcels, in second hands, having been sold at rather low prices. We note Bura down to 834, Wallaroo 844, eash, and it is reported that the former sort was disposed of even on cheaper terms. Owing to a strike of the men in the Wallaroo and Moonta Mines, the importer of Wallaroo is not a seller at present values, and stock in other quarters being scarce, our quotations must be considered nominal.

The following are the Government returns for this year, as compared with 1873 and 1872, and in order to show the quantity of metal imported, ore has been reduced as containing 15 per cent., regulus 50 per cent. of pure copper:—

[INDOSTS. 1874.]

er:-		rat gan	. to 281	n ren.	
IMPORTS.	1874.		1873.		1872.
Copper in oreTons	980	********	1,470		1.812
Ditto in regulus	3,207		2,367	********	4.263
Ditto in bars, cakes, ingots, &c				*******	
EXPORTS.	11,241		8,777		13,743
Foreign copper	3,219	*******	2.640		880
Raw English ditto	1,426	********	2,637	********	
Manufactured ditto	1,734		1,754	********	1,481
Yellow metal	1,687	********	1,770	********	1,493
Brass	781	********	441	*******	428
4 11 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	8,847		9,242	********	5,754

	lso the quantity of Chili chartered and affoat for same	pper) in	ne ports n	amea,
8			pril 1.	
	Liverpool (Chili-in ore, regulus, Jan. 1. Mar. 1.	1874.	1873.	1872.
	and and barilla Tons 3,123 3,752 Swansea. Chili—in barand ingot 18,247 17,281	3,731	1,522	423
	(Foreign copper, chiefly	10,400	10,000	12,100
	London Australian 5,467 6,835			
	English copper 127 92	100	. 317	405
	Havre Chili bar and Barilla 1,680 1,460 200 225		. 1,021	1,100 120
	Actual stocks 28,844 29,645	29,510	. 30,638	19,582
	Chili, chartered and affoat 7,271 5,650	7,405	. 1,114	11,098
	Gross total	36,918	. 37,812	30,682
		1874.	1873.	1872.
	West Coast copper into England and FranceTons Other foreign into London	5,073		4,327
	Total			
	In March only :—West Coast copper			
	The following were the deliveries from stock in England and France from Jan. 1 to March 31	15.249	15.535	16.147

ons 15,249 ... 15,635 4,301 ... 6,635 ... During March only During march only

4,301 b,505 a,505
The direct imports from the West Coast of South America into England during he month of March were equal to 2151 tons pure, into Havre, 200; and during the ame period 1815 tons of other foreign copper entered the Port of London, making ogether a total of 4165 tons. The mails received here from Chill during March divised charters for together 4742 tons, against 2362 tons during March, 1873,

and 4591 in March, 1872. During the present year 12,252 tons have been so advised, against 8566 tons in 1873, and 11,247 tons in 1872. 10, Austinfriars, April 10. JAMES AND SHAKSPEARE.

10, Austinfriars, April 10.

James and Shakspeare.

The reduction in price of this metal has been most disappointing to the trade generally; its statistical position has improved month by month for the past year almost without intermission, at the same time the price has hardly ceased to recede, till we are now 17t. per ton cheaper than 12 months since. The only cause that seems to be apparent for this change is the entire absence of speculation in the article. The trade throughout 1873 was exceedingly good, but in the first quarter of the present year imports have increased and exports decreased, but not to an extent to war rant the present estimate of the value of copper. The West Coast charters for the months of January and February are 8100 tons, an increase of 2000 tons over the corresponding period 1873. The shipments for the month of January have been 3602 tons, against 3316 tons in 1873.

The imports of copper into England for the first two months of the following years were—1870, 6280 tons; 1871, 11,345 tons; 1872, 15,312 tons; 1873, 10,296 tons; and 1874, 1397 tons.

The exports for the same periods were—1870, 9381 tons; 1871, 3768 tons; 1872, 5055 tons; 1873, 8224 tons; and 1874, 7977 tons.

Stock, including afloat

	*		•				cluding afloa
		ice.		Stock	on han	d, and	chartered.
1873—April 1		0	0	Tons	30,396	Tons	39,375
May 1		0	0	*********	29,908		39,024
June 1	84	0	0		30,912	**********	38,984
July 1	80	0	0		30,634		39,856
August 1	81	0	0		31,607	**********	39,279
September 1	84	0	0		29,983	***********	37,321
October 1	82	0	0		28,637	***********	35,405
November 1	83	0	0	*********	28,645		34,637
December 1	83	0	0		29,141	*********	35,526
1874-January 1	81	0	0		28,592		35,863
February I	83	0	0		29,682	************	36,606
March 1	78	0	0	********	29,643	**********	35,293
April 1	75	0	0	*********		***********	36,908

And the comparative positions at the same date of the past four years with the present are as follow:—

Stock, including affoat

			rice		Stoc	k on har	ad. and	chartered.
1870-April 1								
1871 - April 1	************	64	0	0	**********	34,568	*********	45,177
1872-April 1	******* *****	97	0	0		19,507	***********	30,907
1873-April 1		92	0	0		30,396	**********	39,375
1874-April 1		75	0	0		29.500		38 908

Leadenhall-street, London, April 8. - HENRY ROGERS, SONS, AND CO.

Since our last monthly circular the general depression in business has materially affected this article, and the price of bars has gradually fallen to 744. 10s., and one or two small parcels were reported at 744. As we write, however, a rather better demand has sprung up, and 751. has been paid for nearly 300 tons. Yesterday, a cargo consisting of 430 tons regulus and 90 tons rich ore at Bwansca, was done at 15s., with 67 tons of inferior ores at 14s.

April 10. Grenfell and Richards.

THE TIN TRADE.

THE TIN TRADE.

Prices have again fallen from 8s. to 9s. per cwt. during the month Straits which were quoted at 98s. on March 1, soon declined to 94s., and after a short interval of steadiness, pending the Dutch sale of the 25th, prices again drooped to 91s., and ultimately became most irregular, with sales down to 87s. 6d. and 86s., May delivery. Sales of Australian ingot at from 95s. down to 87s. cash, and to arrive. The shipments now principally take the form of ingot and slab, the ores being smelted down on the other side. In English the smelters have met the market pretty freely, and the closing price is 90s. for common ingot. The accumulation of stock in Fenang is reported as considerable, and with the Australian supplies to counterbalance any deficiency in Cornish production, it is very difficult to decide whether the severe decline will be arrested, or continue still further. The stock of foreign tin in London and Holland, on April 1, is thus estimated:—

1874. 1873. 1872.

	1874.	1873.	1872.
Foreign tin in LondonTons		796	2220
Banca tin in Holland	777	367	381
Ditto (in Company's hands)	3035	3805	1826
Billiton tin in Holland	767	157	
Total	6556	5125	4587
Quantity of tin afloat for Europe	1950	2450	1600
	VIVIAN. Y	COUNGER. A	ND BOND.

Meetings of Bublic Companies.

MOUNT DALBY (ISLE OF MAN) MINING COMPANY.

MOUNT DALBY (ISLE OF MAN) MINING COMPANY.

An adjourned meeting of shareholders was held on Wednesday at the Clarence Hotel, Manchester,—Mr. PHILLIP GRANT in the chair. The CHAIRMAN said he might state, for the information of the shareholders, what had been done since the last meeting, held a month ago. At that meeting he had explained the position of the mine, which was not a very hopeful one at that period, beyond the mere fact—and a fact that they must never lose sight of—that from all the information they could get the mine itself was one of the most valuable sets on the island. That had been confirmed since the instance of the state of the st

and the land was not occupied, they would able distance.

Mr. Armstrong: It is of great importance that we should extend easterly if possible.

Mr. EXTWISTLE observed that the Crown agent had undertaken not to sell to other parties without first informing the Mount Dalby Company, and giving them the refusel of it. With regard to the matter Mr. Grant had mentioned, it was not

eally an extension, for they had not one yard more than before; the set had simply been bodily removed, so as to cover the land they were now working.

The CHAIRMAY: In point of fact, the number of acres which has been given on one side of our territory has been taken off on the other.

Mr. ARMSTRONG repeated that it would be very important to extend to the eastward of their boundary, for he understood that there were some valuable cross-outs in that direction.

In that direction.

The CHAIRMAN said he was very glad these matters had been mentioned, and he might add that the directors proposed before they asked the shareholders for further funds to get the opinion of competent and practical mining engineers and geologists with regard to the mine, and by their report the directors would be guided.

Mr. ENTWISTLE: Has the question been asked when the amount of the lease has to be paid?

The CHAIRMAN said that originally they had been given a month, but he believed that if a substantial deposit were paid in a reasonable time they would have up to Oct. 10 next.

neved that it a substantial deposit were paid in a reasonable time they would have up to Oct. 10 next.

After some further discussion, chiefly with reference to the powers of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and the Treasury Board with regard to the anulling of leases, the proceedings terminated, with the understanding that as soon as the directors had arranged their programme a further meeting of the shareholders should be called, and the matter fully discussed.

WEST GREAT WORK MINING COMPANY,

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held on Wednesday, at the offices, Gresham-buildings, Basinghall-street,
Mr. RIPLEY in the chair.
Mr. GRANVILLE SHARP (the secretary) read the notice convening

Mr. Granville Sharp (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and then said that he supposed all the shareholders understood the nature of the letter which had been addressed to them. It was to give them some idea of their motives in acting as proposed. He had received letters from so many shareholders requesting him to inform them when their liability would cease that he had brought the matter before the committee, and the committee had thereupon instructed him to call the present meeting. The first proposition to be submitted was—"That, with a view to reconstruct the West Great Work Mining Company with limited liability, and cease to work under the Cost-Book System, that the company be wound-up voluntarily."

Mr. H. GOULD SHARP moved the resolution to that effect, which, on being reconded by Mr. J. J. BRIGGS, was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously. On the motion of a BHARPEGLDER, seconded by Capt. JOHNSTONE, Mr. Granville Sharp was appointed liquidator.

Mr. GRANVILLE SHARP said the next thing which he (as liquidator) would have to do would be to sell the estate and effects of the old company to the West Great Work Mining Company (Limited), with 15,000 shares of M. each, for 1701, in 10,268 shares in the new limited liability company, which would be credited on the capital and books of the company as having 15s. paid on each share.

Mr. LTTLE asked if the secretary had satisfied himself whether this course could be legally adopted?

Mr. G. BHARP, in reply, said that good advice had been taken on the subject, and it had been found that such a course could be adopted after the liquidation had taken place.

Mr. H. Goulle Sharp then moved the resolution, which was seconded by the Chalbean. This resolution also was assuming and the course could be the second of the second of the company and the resolution, which was seconded by the Chalbean. This resolution also was assuming to the course could be adopted after the liquidation had taken place.

Mr. G. Shaap, in reply, said that good advice had been case on highlighted had been found that such a course could be adopted after the liquidation had taken place.

Mr. H. GOULD SHARP then moved the resolution, which was seconded by the CHARBMAN. This resolution also was unanimously agreed to.

Capt. JOHNSTONE proposed the following resolution:—"That the said proposed new company upon its formation do pay off the debts and liabilities of the West Great Work Mining Company, including the cost of the liquidation thereof, the same to be paid from the moneys to be derived from the remaining 5s, per share upon such 10,288 shares, or from the issue of the 4732 shares forming the balance of the proposed new company's share capital."—Mr. LITLE seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The CHARIMAN enquired whether the mine being a shallow one, and easily worked, a rich lode could be worked at a profit even at the present low price of tin. The following letter from Capt. Red. dated April 7, was then read:—"Since writing you last week the lode in the flat-rod shaft has improved, now fully 3 ft. wide, and is worth 15. per fathom. I consider this highly important—going down in such a strong masterly lode—and I may say every foot-sunk addsconsiderably to the downward lead of a large deposit of tin, such as have been found in most of the largest mines around. We are pushing on the shaft with a full pare of men (and I have never seen men work better). The engine house is up, and the stamp frames are being prepared, so as to get everything in course of working with as little delay as possible."

The SCREETARY stated that the advantage to this company in working by steam to face the stamp of the water stamps.

frames are being prepared, so as to get everything in course of working with as little delay as possible.

The Secretary stated that the advantage to this company in working by steam instead of by water was that, in addition to paying a yearly rental of 50% for the use of the stream of water, all the tinstuff had to be carried I mileto the water-stamps. The cartage, therefore, was a heavy item, in addition to which they had to keep the roadway in repair. As soon as the steam-stamps which are being erected on the rime, and in close proximity to the flat rod shaft sunk on the Trescow Moor lode, alluded to in Capt. Reed's letter, are at work all the costs mentioned will cease, and we shall have the advantage of drawing the tinstuff from the shaft by the same engine as will work the stamps. There will be the cost of fuel, but he had carefully compared matters, and considered the alteration would be advantageous. (Heur, hear).

A vote of thanks having been passed to the Chairman the proceedings closed. The number of shares represented was:—Shareholders present, 1823; per proxy, 2552; total, 3875, out of 5134.

The special meeting to confirm the above resolutions is to take place on the

2552: total, 3815, out of 5154. The special meeting to confirm the above resolutions is to take place on the 22nd inst., at the offices of the company.

ISLAY LEAD-MINING COMPANY.

At the third half-yearly general meeting of shareholders, held at

ISLAY LEAD-MINING COMPANY.

At the third half-yearly general meeting of shareholders, held at the company's offices, Cornhill, on Thursday,

Mr. WALTER S. MAPPIN in the chair,

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting. The captain's report, together with that of the directors and the balance-sheet, were taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN stated that there had been some delay in calling the meeting in order that the shurshelders might be made theroughly convening to the prospects of both the dd and the new mine, as from recent outless from the captain the board were left to believe that some valuable discoveries were about to be made, and he was glad to say that to some extent their expectations had been readised. In the 35 fm. level north, on north and south vein, the lode had been driven on for 30 fm. in extent, the backs of which had been mine had been unwatered, and it had been further than the captain was of opinion that the main lode had not yet been cut, and further said the present shaft was not sunk on the course of the lode, but by the side of the lode, and it was intended to sink the shaft perpendicular and then drive across some few fathoms, and thus intersect the main lode where larger deposits of lead were locked for. There was some very good long to the 15 fm. level and then cross cutting, some very large reserves will be spend up which will considerably chance the value of the property. The prospects of the 45 fm. level still continued unsettled, but, although there was only a vein of ore running through it at present, the captain was a confident as ever that he must reach valuable ground before long—such indications as were there never having failed. There had been great delay consequent on the want of miners, and the company were only able to sell one parcel of 20 tons to the end of the year, but since from the same and the system pursued by the cuptain, and they were glad to learn from it that the captain's mode of working had been endorsed except so far as that the reserves were being ta

CHAIRMAN then went on to say that the mines showed every thing that could be wished for as to the prospects of being able shortly to e dividends. As the present sales were being devoted to dead work, he would s gest that the shareholders should take up the balance of the unissued share dividends. As the present sales were being devoted to dead work, he would suggest that the shareholders should take up the balance of the unissued shares in payments extending over a period of eight months; the board would then be able to close capital account, and show the sales under their proper heading, profit and loss account. He concluded by saying the directors had every confidence in the undertaking—quite as much so as ever—and he moved the adoption of the report and balance sheet, intimating that he would be glad to answer any questions the shareholders desired.

The adoption of the report and balance-sheet having been seconded by Mr. J. H. Green (director), it was received and adopted.

A conversation, originated by Mr. J. B. Adams, wishing Mr. H. Duncan to be elected in the place of Mr. O. D'Alton, who had resigned, having been ruled by the company's solicitor as being irregular, was not proceeded with.

Mr. W. S. Mappin was re-elected a director of the company, and a fee of ten guiness to be paid to them for their services in auditing the account, it was moved by Mr. H. Duncan, seconded by Mr. Clern Talbor, and resolved—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that it is desirable that the unissued shares be offered

to the shareholders, with a view of completing the development of the mines and closing the capital account."

A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman for his courteous conduct in the chair.

PRINCE OF WALES MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, St. Michael's House, yesterday,
Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., in the chair.
Mr. JEHU HITCHINS (the secretary) read the notice convening the neeting, and the minutes of the preceding one, which were confirmed.

meeting, and the minutes of the preceding one, which were confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN read letters from shareholders, the first proposing to restrict operations, and make a call to pay off the liabilities; the second stating that he trusted the shareholders would see the folly of continuing the working of the mine; and the third, from the holder of 100 shares, stating that he was unable to continue—the last was not accepted as a formal relinquishment. The accounts were not so bad as he (the Chairman) anticipated, and showed a debit balance of 478t. 9s. 2d., and a loss on the three months' working of 613t. He stated that since the last meeting Mr. Landau had visited the mine, and, after the reports and accounts had been adopted, he would request him to make a statement to the shareholders.

The reception and adoption of the reports and accounts having been agreed to, Mr. LANDAU said that the meeting had been hastened in order for the shareholders' opinion to be taken. When he went to the mine he found that they were paying 27s. 6d. per ton for coal of the worst quality, but as they were much in debt with Messrs. Vivian they were unable, under present circumstances, to purchase elsewhere. He thought that by making a call of 1s. per share they would be able to pay off nearly all their bills, and go on satisfactorily.

The CHAIRMAN explained that they were 1200t in debt, and that the 1s. call, which would produce at most but 600t, would not be in for some time. As to the coal, it was much the same as obtained throughout Cornwall. Prices were now lower, and the quality somewhat better, but while the prices were very high it was extremely difficult to get good coal anywhere. If they took the business from Messrs. Vivian they would, of course, press for immediate payment of the amount due to them.

Mr. LANDAU said 1013t. was due to Messrs. Vivian, and would have to be paid if

extremely difficult to get good coar anywhere. At they would, of course, press for immediate payment of the amount due to them.

Mr. Landau said 1013% was due to Messrs. Vivian, and would have to be paid if they made a change. The fact was that the small coal laid on the quay and got much wetted before it was sent to the mine. As they had to pay quay dues he had requested Capt. Gifford to find quay room for themselves, and would then suggest that the secretary should obtain tenders for (say) 100 tons of coal at the time. In the present position of the market he did not think it desirable to buy large quantities. They had decided for the present to let the water up to the 17 fm. level, as it was no use in the present state of mining to pay heavy expenses for keeping the deeper portion of the mine drained. At present the western works were also suspended. The loss for the last three months had been 613%, but he did not think it could be more than 50%, per month in future.

The CHAIRMAN explained that as 900% would be required for labour cost before the next meeting, and there was 580% bills payable, whilst assuming the 1s. call paid in full, their available funds would be but 151%; it was apparent that the call would only carry them on to the next meeting, and leave the 120%. due to merchants. To work the mine as Mr. Landau desired would require a much larger call. They had kept 1500% working capital in hand until they were induced to spend 2000% for tim-dressing machinery, which had given them no results.

A call of 1s. per share was agreed to, and Capt. Gifford was authorised to take Cuthill quay at 271. 10s. per annum. The proceedings terminating with cordial votes of thanks to Mr. Landau and the Chairman.

WHEAL UNY MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of adventurers was held at the offices, Austiniars, on Tuesday,—Mr. Walter Pike in the chair.

The Chairman said the adventurers would have seen from the

statement of accounts for the three months that though they had received such a very low price for their tin, the balance against the mine was only about 300l. During the three months 76 tons of tin had been sold for 4600l, but if the same amount had been sold six

months before the result of the sale would have been very different.

Mr. MASKELYNE asked how much per ton the tin sold for?—
The CHAIRMAN said it had fallen from 76*l*, per ton to 50*l*, per ton.
From this fact they would see that the fall in the price of tin was of the utmost importance to them. They could not raise tin at the present price to pay the costs.

From this fact they would see that the fall in the price of tin was of the utmost importance to them. They could not raisestin at the present price to pay the costs.

Mr. MASKELYNE asked what had been done to the engine-shaft which is being sunk?—The CHAIRMAN said a good deal of work had been done there. They were sinking below the 80, and rising above the 80.

Mr. MASKELYNE wanted to know how long it would be perfore it was completed? The CHAIRMAN replied that he was afraid it would be putter welve months before it could be thoroughly completed. A great saving had been made by not working the engine, which would have represented a very heavy cost.

Mr. COLINS asked how Wheal Uny was situated as to drainage with regard to the other mines in the neighbourhood?—The CHAIRMAN said the other mines in the neighbourhood?—The CHAIRMAN said the other mines in the neighbourhood were still working, and one was paying well, but the Wheal Uny was an isolated mine, and it would not make very much difference to them if the other mines stopped work. Their future now depended entirely on the price of tin, and in that they could only hope for the best. There could be no doubt that at the present time tin was being sent from Australia at a loss, and he did not believe this state of things would last long, for the present rate of the Australian finances was very low.

Mr. COLLINS presumed the cost price of tin had been about 60%, per ton.

The CHAIRMAN said that would be about the cost in round numbers; 50%, would quite pay the costs, but in future the costs would be reduced. All speculative or dead work had been stopped.

Mr. MASKELYNE asked if they would work a lode if it paid 6%, per fathom;—The CHAIRMAN replied that they would if it could be worked for 5%, per fathom, it would then pay for raising. The ore was easy for working, and easily stamped.

Mr. MASKELYNE enquired how they were off for stamps?—The CHAIRMAN said the stamps were now in very good order, and quite equal to the requirements of the mine. If the was now at 80%

BAIMYNHEAR MINE.— At a special meeting of adventurers, held at the house of Mr. Willmore, Falmouth, Mr. Pollard presiding, it was resolved—"That the call made on 11th instant be payable on May 11, July 11, September 11, and November 11; and "That a committee be appointed to take possession of the property, assets, and books of the mine; to advertise for and get all claims of creditors, and discharge the same; to offer the mine as a going concern, subject to a reserved bid to be fixed by them; to sell the materials in the event of no sale being effected, first offering them to the lords if required, and to do all acts that may be necessary to finally wind up the concern, the committee being empowered to retain the professional assistance of Messrs. Tilly and Co., and to get such other assistance as may be necessary: "Se relinquished shares were ordered to be placed to the relinquished shares account.

quished shares account.

FURZE HILL.—A meeting of shareholders was held at Plymouth, on Wednesday, Mr. H. B. Kembe, one of the directors, presiding. The accounts showed a balance due to merchants amounting to 723\(\text{J}\), and an asset of 650\(\text{L}\). uncalled on new issue of shares. The costs for the 12 months, inclusive of everything, amounted to 353\(\text{J}\), and the sales of tin for the same period to 1660\(\text{L}\). Here some discussion the accounts were passed. Messrs. E. Betteley and J. F. Penrose, retiring directors, were re-elected. Mr. T. W. Greenfield was re-elected auditor. The directors in their report stated that since the last meeting the erection of 13 heads of stamps has been completed, also a new round buddle and two slime pits have been added to the dressing-floors. They have directed that the future costs be reduced as low as possible by only working those points which are productive, and they hope that the future returns will enable the monthly costs to be met. There are now 10 tons of tin on the dressing-floors preparing for market. The funds arising from the first issue of shares not proving sufficient to develope the resources of the mine, the directors were of liged on July 15 last to recommend a further issue of shares to be allotted pro-rate an norgat the number then on the register. arising from the first issue of shares not proving enflicient to develope the resources of the mine, the directors were or liged on light of last to recommend a further issue of shares to be allotted pro-rate amongst the number then on the register. This appeal was feebly responded to, and only 2000 of the new shares were subscribed for. The continued fall in the standards for tin has so reduced the value of the returns that the mine, which at anything like the old prices would have been making a handsome profit, is now making a small monthly loss. Under these circumstances the directors decided, after mature deliberation, on making the present meeting an extraordinary one, in order that they might confer with the general body of shareholders as to the desirability of raising a sum of money by way of mortgage on the machinery. The directors believed that favourable change in the tin market would soon enable them to pay off the sum thus borrowed, and relieve the property from debt. The extraordinary meeting was afterwards held, when it was resolved to borrow 600l, on the plants and leases. Capt. Doidge was present, and his report on all the various operations read and carefully considered. He promised to make the mine pay the costs during the next three months. A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

EAST SETON.—A meeting of shareholders was held on Tuesday,

EAST SETON.—A meeting of shareholders was held on Tuesday, the purser, Mr. T. Pryor, in the chair. The accounts showed a loss on the four EAST SETON.—A meeting of shareholders was held on Tuesday, the purser, Mr. T. Pryor, in the chair. The accounts showed a loss on the four months' working, 2070.; and total debit balance, 2330.' The agents reported that in the 70 east the lode was 5 ft. wide, and had stones of ore in it. A stope in the back of the 70 was yielding 4 tons per fathom, and another stope 1 ton per fathom. The other points were of no importance.—Capt. Vivian remarked that the copper ore was of very low quality, and was not of sufficient value to pay the cost of raising. The cost of working the engine was also heavy, and amounted to 1800, per month.—Mr. Michelle considered that the part of the mine now being worked was a failure, as the bottom level had not opened up so well as they were led to expect from the level above.—It was resolved to make a call of 8s. per share, and the meeting was then made special "To consider the propriety of continuing the mine or otherwise." A very long discussion took place respecting the prospects of the mine, many shareholders being of opinion that the eastern ground was a very desirable speculation, and might be (worked independently of water from any of the neighbouring mines. It was, however, resolved, "That the operations of the mine be suspended, and that the spare materials be sold, and "That the agreement for the hire of the Henrietta plant made "etween Messrs. Pryor and Michell and the East Seton Company to pay the rent to the end of May next." It is the intention of the shareholders not to here any further liability for some little time, but to wait until the prices of materials are reduced and an improvement in the metal market takes place, when operations in the eastern part of the mine will be recommenced under the gossan there seen and considered to be of importance.

[For remainder of Meetings see to-day's Supplement 1.]

[For remainder of Meetings see to-day's Supplement.]

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

The foreign copper markets have generally remained quiet. At Paris, Chilian in bars, delivered at Havre, has made 81*l*.; ditto in bars at Paris, 81*l*.; ditto in ingots, 87*l*. per ton. English tough cake has also brought 87*l*.; and Corocoro minerals 82*l*. per ton. At Havre the quotation for Chilian in bars has been 80*l*. to 84*l*. per ton, Spanish copper has realised 82*l*. per ton at Marseilles. At Rotterdam, Drontheim has been quoted at 50 fls. to 52 fls., and Russian Crown at 51 fls. The result of the last sale of tin held by the Dutch Society of Commerce has had the effect of reducing quotations, and the of Commerce has had the effect of reducing quotations, and the prices paid at that sale have been scarcely sustained. Banca has fallen from 55½ fls. to 53 fls., and Billitton from 55½ fls. to 51 fls. At the reduced prices, however, there have been some important transactions, as well on account of speculators as to meet the requirements of consumption. At Paris, Bancadelivered at Havre or Paris, has made 99ℓ, per ton; Straits, delivered at Havre or Paris, 97ℓ, and English, delivered at Havre or Rouen, 96ℓ, per ton. The lead and zinc markets have been heavy, and prices have been, to some extent nominal. French lead, delivered at Paris, has brought 21ℓ, 8s, per ton; Spanish ditto, delivered at Havre, 22ℓ, per ton; English, delivered at Havre, 21ℓ, 4s,; and English and German, delivered at Paris, 21ℓ, 12s, per ton. Rolled Vieille Montagne zinc has brought 34ℓ, per ton in Belgium.

A letter from Essen (Prussia) states that an adjudication was about to take place for the supply of coal for the Rhenish Railway. It was expected that Belgian firms would present themselves on this occasion, in competition with German coalowners; but, at any rate, it was considered that the adjudication would have the advantage of

sion, in competition with German coalowners; but, at any rate, it was considered that the adjudication would have the advantage of fixing prices, so that it would be possible to conclude future transactions more readily. The depôts of Ruhrort and Duisburg are stated to be full to overflowing, notwithstanding a reduction in the production of Ruhr coal. Pig has not fared better than merchant iron in the Essen district; it is only rails, and especially Bessemer steel rails, which have sold at all readily.

The course of the French coal trade remains very much the same, the few contracts which have been concluded not having modified the general situation, which may be summed up in three words—in-

the general situation, which may be summed up in three words—indecision, confusion, and depression. At the Paris stations scarcely any coal has come to hand of late, the depôts being full, while they will, probably, not be emptied without important sacrifices. There is an impression in Paris, accordingly, that the fall in prices hasnot yet attained its ultimate development. In the Nord, and in the Pasde-Calais, on the contrary, less gloomy views prevail, and attempts are being made, in consequence, to maintain prices. Unfortunately for French coalowners, the sugar works have given out comparatively few orders, while no sensible improvement has been established in metallurgical industry, so that the indecision of purchasers weighs heavily on markets already considerably weakened. If, then, the fall in quotations which has prevailed of late has not made further process it has at any rate become consolidated and strengthered gress, it has, at any rate, become consolidated and strengthened. The Haute-Loire Collieries Company is paying a dividend of 2. per share for 1873,

The state of the French iron trade has, unfortunately, not changed The state of the French fron trade has, unfortunately, not changed for the better; nevertheless, the few small transactions which are concluded from day to day indicate a certain firmness in prices. The fall in quotations appears to be checked, and in the Haute-Marne merchants' iron has been quoted at 90. 4s. and heavy plates at 121. 16s. per ton. Refining pig has been dealt in at 3l. and casting at 5*l*. per ton. In the Nord prices have been about the same; as has been the case elsewhere, rails and plates have been the best supported. The Paris market has been very restricted, and transactions have been almost *nil*; merchants' iron has brought 10*l*. per ton at Paris, and special descriptions of iron 11*L* 12s, per ton. Irrespective of foreign orders, there are hopes that works which have been recently decreed by the French National Assembly will prove of considerable assistance to the French iron trade. Thus, the execution of 550 miles of new railway will absorb 70,000 tons of mils, 800,0004, worth of rolling stock, and 1,200,0004, worth of works of art. All this work will, it is stated, be given out exclusively to French

Stop, 0.00%. Worth of rolling stock, and 1,200,000%. Worth of works of all this work will, it is stated, be given out exclusively to French establishments. Extensions and improvements of the fortifications of Paris are also expected to consume considerable quantities of iron. The Northern and Eastern of France Mines and Ironworks Company, which was not able recently to effect a proposed fusion with the Acoz Forges Company, has decided to employ its disposable capital in the construction of an extensive rail-rolling mill, which will be established at Valenciennes or Maubeuge.

A slight revival was noticed last week in the Belgian iron trade; it may be said to have been maintained without having become more decided. If the future appears less sombre, the present, it must be said, is far from being in a satisfactory state. Rails have been pretty well maintained at from 94. 12s. to 10k, per ton. The demand for plates is also passably good; the rolling-mills are not without work, and many of them are beginning to repair their tools and to put in order, like people who, calculating on an early revival in affair, wish to be ready to profit vigorously from it. Pig has continued neglected, notwithstanding the low price of 3t. 12s. to 3t. 14s. 6d.per ton current for refining, and 4t. 16s. to 5t. 4s. per ton for casting The competition of the Luxembourg has made itself felt. At Lifes, nevertheless, the demand for pig has presented some slight improvement; the orders which have arrived have certainly been of no great

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ton current for refining, and 4%. 16s. to 5%. 4s. per ton for distingthe competition of the Luxembourg has made itself felt. At Liegs nevertheless, the demand for pig has presented some slight improvement; the orders which have arrived have certainly been of no great importance, but they have been sufficient to induce the proprietors of some blast-furnaces to re-light them. In the Luxembourg metallurgical industry exhibits considerable depression.

The aspect of the Belgian coal trade has remained the same as it was a week or a fortnight since. Many small contracts have been concluded to meet the requirements of current daily consumption, but there have been few large transactions. Purchasers do not wish to enter into too many engagements as regards the future, while producers, on the contrary, show a disposition to make large sacrifices in order to dispose of part of their production, and especially torun off stocks which begin to be burthensome to them. The coal trade of Belgium may be said to present, upon the whole, a continued in decision; this is shown by the want of agreement which characterises the trade reports of the special journals, some of which say white, while others say black, while most of them give their uterances a grey, or doubtfully neutral tint. The market passes from one week to another from excessive confidence to excessive distrust, and it is very difficult to obtain a correct stand-point between these and it is very difficult to obtain a correct stand-point between these two extremes. At Liége the discouragement is all the greater, be cause metallurgy does not revive, and the demand for coke has enhibited depression. It is in the Liége basin accordingly that coke how themselves discourage to make the worst services concerowners show themselves disposed to make the most serious concessions. At Charleroi the sugarworks are making, it appears, important purchases, but the exportation to France has greatly slackered, and the demand for the heighwords when which some reliance had and the demand for the brickyards, upon which some reliance his and the demand for the brickyards, upon which some reliance has been placed, has thus far been disappointing. There have also been low competitive offers from the basins of the North of France-Stocks have not diminished, as the deliveries have only very slightly exceeded the daily production; the hopes entertained as to an early revival in affairs appear to be, upon the whole, but slightly justified. Prices at Charleroi have thus far remained unchanged. At Most stocks are accumulating, prices are very variable, and it is impossible to fix them. The Levant d'Elouges Coal Company will pay dividend of 3t. per share April 15. dividend of 3l. per share April 15.

NEW ZEALAND.—The yield of gold is steadily upon the increase.

The returns for the last two years stand thus:—Gold exported, 1872, 1,731,801.

1873, 1,970,1411. This increase is the more gratifying because the search is now conducted with more science, and with more steadiness and honesty, than hardward.

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fore. There is an absence of that rash speculation which always has accompanied the discovery of a few rich patches of auriferous deposit, and therefore the present yield represents a much larger comparative profit than would a much larger yield during a period of greater excitement and less knowledge of the work.

FOREIGN MINES.

FOREIGN MILLER AND COLONIAL (Gold)—Pelegram: Melbourno, Appile Mean Heading Mac.—The directors have received, per Liffey, the Appile Mean Vehicum And 3: The vehicum of gold for Perhamp Services and the state of the Services of the Service

more strongly I am convinced that no system of smelting can ever prove successful until the blende is first separated as nearly as practicable, and even then sufficient will remain to render the ore very refractory.—Smelting: I believe smelting in blast-furnaces in this Territory is a mistake generally, but for our ore it would be immense. Secondly, the blende would form infusible masses in the the furnace, and a portion of the zine would be sublimed, and would quickly collect around the throat of the furnace, and necessitate its being blown out. Thirdly, above all, ore so rich in lead never ought to be smelted in a blast-furnace. Coke is required for blast furnaces, and must be, and is at prerent, all brought from Pennsylvania, whereas coal of the territory at \$7\$ per ton, of exceeltent quality for smelting, can be used for reverberatory furnaces.—Shipping Ores to England: A very important point has been generally overlooked—it is that lead is considered of scarcely any value here, and is merely regarded as flux for silver ore; and if you had pure galema you could only get about 37. 10s, per ton for it; but for ores rich in silver nearly as high a price can be had here as in England, and this tells greatly in favour of shipping argentiferous lead ores rich in lead. The freight rua New York or Panama is too high for our ore, and rua San Francisco and the Horne the time is so long it would necessitate a large working capital. Freight per Longton, rua New York, \$33; ditto, San Francisco and Cape Horne, \$30 to \$35. Pyrites, when roasted, would, of course, make excellent flux for the galena ore, and would also be much cheaper than iron ore; but comparatively little of this is used at present, in consequence of large quantities of silver ore rich in oxide of iron having been found, and that, by making a suitable mixture, obviates the necessity of adding iron ore. The weather continues cold, although less severe, and we have almost daily light falls of snow, and some hail.

Blue Tent Consolubated Hydraulic Gold Mines

siron ore. The weather continues cold, although less severe, and we have almost daily light fulls of snow, and some hall.

BUUE TENT CONSOLIDATED HYDRAULIC GOLD MINES OF CALIFORNIA.—S. C. Tozer, March 15: I have to report, since date of my last, that washing has proceeded very satisfactorily at Enterprise pit, where we have three giants in almost constant operation. As before advised, the weather has been for three weeks unprecedently severe and stormy; this has interfered somewhat with our operations, though as yet not very materially. The storm still continues, and snow to the depth of 1 foot or more has fallen at the Tent. I learn that most of the large ditches in the mountain regions of the State are snowed up, and hydraulic mining to a great extent temporarily suspended. This is regarded as fortunate rather than otherwise. The water storehouses in the mountains will be well supplied, and to a certainty the water season a long one. This is a matter of great importance to us at the Tent, because of the unavoidable delay in completion of our bed-rock tunnel, as we are now ensured several months' washing at the South Yuba, and the ground is well tried, and proved to be equal to the best in the State on the blue lead. I purposed to make a thorough and general clean-up at Enterprise claim by or before this date, but cannot do so during the continuance of the present stormy weather, for the one reason we cannot, as you will see, gather the rocks now covered with snow to repair the flumes. Water has been turned out of the main branch of South Yuba ditch supplying us at the Tent, but or own small ditches and the rock creek ditch keeps us pretty well supplied, and will do so, as anounced to you by cable. We have made a partial clean up at Enterprise claim by a before the state of the state of the transmitted of the main branch of South Yuba ditch supplying us at the Tent, but or own small ditches and the rock creek ditch keeps us pretty well supplied, and will do so, as anounced to you by cable. We have made a parti

South Yufed claim a blast of 200 kegs of powder. This we hope will relieve the birst of 1200 kegs put in by the late owners, and enable us to reap the benefit of that blast.

P.S.—Slince writing the enclosed—this moment, in fact—I am in receipt of your cable. I regret exceedingly that you should have found my message unintelligible, and am somewhat surprised that it should be so. I intended that it should inform you that after 30 days run we had cleaned up about one-half the flumes, or those from which we expect to take one-half the money, and had taken up 87500. I thought, of course, you were aware we are not running elsewhere than on the Enterprise claim, nor shall we run elsewhere until South Yuba is in running condition. The pipes, giant, &c., temporarily in use on the surface at South Yuba, are now being placed for permanent use on that claim. I have been very busy and hard at work to keep things moving during the storm, and am half ill from exposure. If yourself or other London stockholders have any fear of the results at Blue Tent I pray you dismiss them. We may not start in the race this season as early as some of your older and better original properties, but we shall come out as well, if not better, than the best.

HOLCOMBE VALLEY (Gold).—J. Haley, March 3: I have started levels 60 ft. down the incline, where I am extracting ore; the west one is in 50 ft.,

as well, if not better, than the best.

HOLCOMBE VALLEY (Gold).—J. Haley, March 3: I have started levels 60 ft. down the incline, where I am extracting ore; the west one is in 50 ft., some places running to between 4 and 6 in., and then again swelling out to 4 ft., making on an average a width of about 2½ ft., the ore at all points looking well. The air shute was within a few feet of being through when the surface water drove is out. As soon as the pump is in motion I intend starting another level below the 120 ft. level west as soon as I get the incline down 20 or 30 ft. lower. Both the extensions of our ledges have been taken up by two different companies, and they are to work within a few feet of our cast and west lines. This will keep materially the development of our mines. At present we are to work near the centre. In their shaft on the Ohio west they have got a very promising ledge, and in their shaft on the Mammoth east it looks very well. I shut down the mill on March 1 for the want of shoes and dies. The mill worked altogether 23 days, putting through 150 tons of refuse, and about 50 tons of such ore as is exposs d in the mine. The first 150 tons I made a rough clean up, and got 4 lbs. of reterted amalgam. The next 50 tons I made a rough clean up, and got 5 lbs., leaving all the copper plate coated with gold, which is 30 ft. long by 11 in. wide, besides the copper plate in the battery: our plates are now in very fair order. It is always to lose 50 per cent, of the free gold, until Mr. Bowe will explain to you better than I can write on this point. This test was made under all the disadvantages that it possibly could be, still it has exceeded my expectation. I presume there is sone base metal in the buillion, but (say) 145 ors. at 310 per oz., 81450. I can now say with safety the ore will mill from \$25\$ to 830 per ton, and you have a gold property that is second to none in the State of California. In a week or ten days the results will be good. I have got a pair of scales now set up at the mines, and w

subjuncts, and centain more gold. It is now time to come to some consistent about the new will. There is no doubt now but we are justified in going aleast about the new will. There is no doubt how but we are justified in going aleast about the new will. There is no doubt now but we are justified in going aleast a problem of the proble

which may not be required for some time; also saving the monthly expenses of two staffs of enginemen, fuel, &c. We have now a pumping, winding, and stamping engine combined, of good power, that I am impressed will do all that is required until we get to develope the 100. In my next I hope I shall be in a position to advise you of the shaft being sunk under most favourable circumstances.

CHICAGO (Silver).—J. H. Latey, March 14: The roads are almost impassable for loaded teams. If the weather gets steady matters will soon right up again. It is very unprofitable work fighting the elements. The mine looks fairly at present: in the main incline are two faces of ore, the one in the lowest working of the mine is best, both in quantity and quality, is about 6 ft. high and 5 ft. wide, composed of grey carbonates, galena, red oxides, and a little clay, pretty well mixed up, casing copper stained ore, and iron rock; the Rambler incline seams are at present small, there is some ore there very good, and again some very poor, and almost impossible to tell one from the other, so as to separate them.

EXCHEQUER (Gold and Silver).—Lewis Challmers, March 9: The north drift is in 296 it., 7 ft. driven by two men, the other two being off work. Will go on again to-morrow. During the week we struck a seam which has cut off the ore for the present; the lode has got much softer, and not so quartzy, but I have no doubt it will come to pay again soon. Our engine-shaft will soon be down to the 200, and lay open another 100 ft. of backs. We are now in the 159, still in casing, the lode having got steeper. We are having fearful weather, during which, having got amalgamators, it has been unfortunately my lot to run the mill. One of the amalgamators been unfortunately my lot to run the mill. One of the amalgamators well recommended, of course—has caused me a great loss in quicksilver, either through ignorance or carelessness; and, not being able to get another, I paid off the night shift, running only by day. I do not yet know how the run w

be delighted. I. X. L. (Gold and Silver).—L. Chalmers, March 16: The north drift is been driven 12 ft., making 151 ft. from cross-cut.—I am now cutting through e lode, which, so far as we have driven (3½ ft.), is in solid quartz. Assays in a y or two.—In a week or two I shall have a very favourable report to make of this

rt of the mine. MINERAL HILL (Silver).—Mr. Oakes, March 16: There is nothing

MINERAL HILL (Silver).—Mr. Oakes, March 16: There is nothing to notice beyond the usual workings in the mines. The ore raised is 50 tons, of an average grade of \$45 per ton. The weather continues very severe, with snow storms. We have much trouble in keeping the road open from the mines to the mill, and the hauling of ore just now is attended with many difficulties. The snow is so deep along the road that it is very difficult to get rid of it.

BATTLE MOUNTAIN.—Captain Richards, April 9: The 188 drift, north of the new shaft, is being pushed on with good speed, and is in 62 ft.: ledge is of large size, strongly stained with copper, a most promising lode, I think by the end of the present month we will effect a communication with Daniel's winze, which will increase ventilation and so facilitate progress. I think the indications for meeting with bodies of ore below our present working are very good indeed. The lode in the stopes in the 70, south of Pryce's shaft, turns out some very good ore, a fine-looking lode, and improving. We have raised 250 sacks during the formight.

is of large size, strongly stained with copper, a most promising tode, 1 thus to ye the end of the present month we will effect a communication with Daniel's winze, for meeting with bedies of ore below our present working are very good infect. The lode in the stopes in the "G, south of Pyee's sharft, turns out some very good ore, a fine-looking lode, and improving. We have raised 250 sacks during the BENSIERG—C, Craze, April 4: Victoria shaft has been sunk 4 ft, during the past month; but for the several breakages to the pump in the early part of the month we should have made greater progress. The small pump having now got down to the extent of its suction power, we must now cut ground and put in in the shaft has greatly improved in the last 3 ft. sinking, and is now worth 3 tons of lead per fathom. The new shaft has been sunk 10 ft. in March; the lode here continues to lost well, and it worth fully 25, per fathom. Owing to the great recommendation of the well, and it worth fully 25, per fathom. Owing to the great visual progress of the shaft of the progress of the standard of the standard of the shaft. We have put the ment of two east of this, in a driven 3% fathoms in the last month; the lode in the present and will produce 4 tons of lead one per fathom it is speaked well for the western ground, especially as there is no falling off in the lode, and the quality of the lode has rather improved 4 tons of lead one per fathom it is speaked will for the western ground, especially as there is no falling off in the lode, and the quality of the lode has rather improved the standard produces and the shaft of t

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDAUNANT.—S. Toy, April 5: The Intermediate Level: This stope is worth 8l. per cubic fathom for lead.—No. 2 Adit: In rising above this level we have made good progress, and have this day communicated the rise with No. 4 stope by small hole, but we have stuff to clear and timber to put in to make it secure before we can get to work on this stope, which will take us about a fortnight from this time, when I expect we shall commence to break lead from this stope.

BAMPFYLDE.—S. Mitchell, April 7: Our copper works since my last report are much improved. The lode at the 112, driving west, is now producing 2 tons of rich grey copper ore per fathom, and the lode indicates a lasting appearance; the water is freely issuing from the end, thus evidencing there is a large and porous lode before us. The 102, driving west of No. 4 shaft, is looking much the same as when last reported. The back stopes at the 102 are looking very well; we have taken down the horse of killas which stood between the two lodes, and I am pleased to say that the south lode is looking extraordinarily well, and so far as it is laid open it will turn out on the average 3 tons of rich grey copper ore per fathom. We are getting near the lode in the 70 cross-cut, east of No. 4 shaft, and we are already meeting with a large quantity of water issuing from this lode; and looking at the 40, cast of the canacteristics of the same, I have no doubt shortly that I shall be enabled to report on something by way of discovery of great importance. Operations at the 40, cast of the canacteristics of the same, I have no doubt shortly that I shall be enabled to report on something by way of discovery of great importance. Operations at the 40, cast of the canacteristics of the same, I have no doubt shortly that I shall be enabled to report on something by may of discovery of great importance. Operations at the 40, cast of the canacteristics of the same, I have no report of a most valuable discovery. Our prespects for iron at Stowford continue as good a

BEDFURD CORROLS.—I have, week, and the first cross-cut through the south part of the main lode, 20 in. wide, at the 67 in cross-cut north, and find the ground in the furthest point of a very congenial description and showing indections of being near where we anticipate opening upon a vable discovery of ore, judging from its improved character in and from the left of the country of the country

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improved in sie at the 20, cast of Tonkins, being now 315 ft, wide, and about 15 ft, good saving work for blende, with occasional stones of lead. The 20 fathom level west continues crushed, and full of stuff, but the clearing is being effected as fat-t as noss ble.

BWADRAIN CONSOLS—R. Northey, April 3: The lode in the 65 fm, level, east of Wynne's shaft, is 5 ft, wide, with no particular change in appearance, as compared with the 55. We expect to have to drive about 5 fms. to get under the second or eastern banch of ore gone down in the above level, where there is a very fine and productive lode, of very great promise for the 55. There is no change in the value of the stope in the 65 since my last report. The lode in the winze sinking below the 55 is worth 2 tons of lead ore per fathom for length of winze. The lode in the 55, west of Wynne's shaft, is 4 ft, wide, and is worth 20 cwts. of lead ore per fathom, and is looking very healthy. We have increased the number of hands at this point, and also at the 65 cast, and we ought to be sinking Wynne's shaft, and also driving the 65 west, to get under the bunch of ore now opening up at the 55. The 65 is already extended 8 fms. towards that point, leaving from 15 to 20 fms. further to drive. We have 20 tons of lead ore in the storehouse at Aberystwith. I have nothing further to report; the mine is looking very encouraging.

CAEGYNON.—T. Hodge, April 8: In the 70 east end we are carrying about 6 ft. of the lode, which is yielding saving work. The stope in the back of the 70 west level is not looking so well, worth 77, per fathom. The 70 west end and also the 60 west end are poor. In the 30 south cross-cut we are making fair progress, and from the appearance of the rock I think that we are nearing the lode. The stope in the back of the 20 east level is looking well, worth for blende 96, per fathom. No other change worthy of any notice.

CARGOLL—John Grose, April 8: About 20 fms. to the east of Bowyer's shaft we put out a cross cut from the north towards the south lode

from surface, and, considering the great extent of the workings, it is sinking very satisfactorily. During the last week we have put a balance-bob to our large pumping-wheel, and it is really a pleasure to see how smoothly and easily it and its connections work. I have omitted telling you above that man have been put to take up an old lift of pumps discovered in an old shaft below dresing-floors buried indebris. We applied the power of two screws and blocks, and after a deal of trouble managed to start them; these will save us from 30. to 40.

CRENVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM UNITED—Wm. Thomas, J. Vivian, J. Hanmil, April 8: Sturt's Engine-Shaft: In the 215 driving west the lode is again improved, now yielding 2 tons of copper ore per fathom, and looks kindly for further improvement.—St. Georgie's Shaft: In the 203, driving east on the south lode, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fathom.—Woolf's Man Engine Shaft: In driving east at the bottom of this shaft we find the lode to be 3 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom.—Pelly's Engine-Shaft: In the winze sinking below the 234, vest of the shaft, the lode is 6ft. wide, yielding 6 tons of copper ore per fathom of this shaft we find the lode to be 3 ft. wide, producing 3 tons of copper ore per fathom.—Illewitt's Shaft: In sinking this shaft below the 220 the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding a little tin. In driving the 220 west the lode; is 2 ft. wide, yielding a little tin. In driving the 220 west the lode; is 2 ft. wide, yielding a little tin. In driving the 220 west the lode; is 2 ft. wide, yielding a little tin. In driving the 220 west the lode; a ft. wide, yielding a little tin. In driving the 220 west the lode; a ft. wide, yielding a little tin. In driving the 220 west the lode; a ft. wide, producing a little tin, but it is somewhat disordered, being split into branches.—Richardes Shaft: In the 200 driving west the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing copper ore to dress. We have no change to remark on in any of the remaining tutwork barg

e done for some time past. All machinery is in good working order. We are

re on April 14.

DE BROKE.—T. Hodge, April 8: Betting Report: The 25 east end, to six men

have done for some time past. All machinery is in good working order. We are getting on with the dressing as fast as possible, and shall sample 14 tons of lead DE BROKE.—T. Hodge, April 8: Betting Report: The 25 cast end, to six men, at 9. per fathom, the look in which is principally made up with lime, spar, slate, and occasionally stones of lead of a promising kind. The 25, west end, to six men, at 11. per fathom; the look is large, with a mixture of lead. The 25, south-west, order in the continue to make good progress; the crusher-house walts are up to receive the woodwork of the crusher, and the masons have commenced to build a wheel-pit for the small wheel to work our dressing machinery. All surface work is a surface we continue to make good progress; the crusher-house walls are up to receive the woodwork of the crusher, and the masons have commenced to build a wheel-pit for the small wheel to work our dressing machinery. All surface work is been surfaced by the continue to make good progress; in shiring the engine-shaft below the adit level is most satisfactory; the stratum is a light-blue clay-slate, of a favourable description for the production of copper one. The branch intersected in the cross-cut at the adit level has made its appearance in the bottom of the composed of capel, quart, mundic, blende, copper and thores. We are opinion that this branch at a deeper level will prove a productive lode. The masons and carpenters are closing up the necessary work in connection with the engine, which works exceedingly well. On the whole, our progress is most satisfactory. The balance bob and carpenters and which were bought at Okel Dr. are nearly all delivered on DEER HOHSHIES CONSOLIDATED—John Pryor, April 9: Phonix Engine-Shaft: In the 112 year level, driving east, the lode, although hard, is highly promising; the run of ore is now down into the level about 2 ft., and 1 think we may calculate upon a gradual and permanent improvement. The vain study is precisely underly shade and the control of the productive

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—E. Hosking, W. Bennetts, April 4: There is no change to notice since our last report.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—E. Hosking, W. Bennetts, April 9: The lode in the 130, west of engine shaft, is 18 in. wide, producing a little tin. The lode in the 120, west of engine shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 8!, per fathom. The lode in the 110 west is 20 in. wide, and worth 7!, per fathom. The ground in the 110 cast is a little easier, and letting out more water, and the lode is more kindly than for some time past. The lode in the 95 cast is 2 ft. wide, and worth 8!, per fathom. The winze below the 95 cast is worth 9!, per fathom. The stope above the 95 cast is worth 9!, per fathom.

The winze below the 95 cast is worth 95, per tathom. The stope above the 95 cast is worth 85, per fathom.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—R. Quentrall, April 8: Fatwork: The lode in the new shaft below the 100 continues to look quite as well as last reported. We are now fixing lift at the 100, and the shaftmen will resume sinking in a day or two. In the 100, driving west, the lode is 6 ft. wide, producing good stamping work throughout.—Tregonebris: The lode in the new engine-shaft sinking below the 30 fm. level is worth about 151, per fathom. There is no alteration to notice in any other part of the mine.

-Tregonebris: The lode in the new engine-state sinking each may other part of the mine.

ELGAR.—J. Trevethan, April 8: We have now a thorough communication be tween shaft and rise, and the men are cutting the rise down to make it the same size as shaft, previous to commencing sinking under adit.

FRANCO CONSOLS.—W. Doidge, April 7: In the shallow adit west we have completed the cutting through of the lode, at which point it is about 3½ ft. wide. Its composition is much the same as for some time past, producing capel, peach, and a large quantity of arsenical mundic. The whole distance driven during the past four weeks is 5 fms. 2 ft. 6 in. We are now driving west by the side of the lode, at 4. 10s, per fathom.

FRANK MILLS.—J. Nicholls, April 2: The ground in Gidley's cross-cut east, in the 45, is also easier for driving, and getting near the lode. The winze in the bottom of the 45 is sunk about 4 fathoms, and continues to produce about 3 or 4 cvts. of lead ore per fathom. Hamlin's stope, in the back of the 45, is producing about 6 owts. of lead ore per fathom. Cox's stope is yielding 10 cvts. of lead per fathom, and Cleave's stope 5 cwts. of lead per fathom, the ground is very congenial for lead. We have about 5 fathoms to drive to reach the furst lode, and the chances are greatly in favour of its being found profitably productive. The ground in the 84 cross-cut west continues congenial, and is letting out a little water; we expect to reach the western lode in about 6 fathoms further driving. The tribute department is looking much as usual. All the machinery is in good working order.

FRON VELLAN.—Capt. Harper, April 8: Within the past month, in extend

productive. The ground in the \$4 cross-cut west continues only a little water; we expect to reach the western lode in about 6 fathoms further driving. The tribute department is looking much as usual. All the machinery is in good working order.

FRON VELLAN.—Capt. Harper, April 8: Within the past month, in extending the cross-cut driving north of level, west of deep adit, we have met with ribs of spar containing spots of lead ore, but at present not of much consequence. The ground has made a change; the beds, which have been going south of east and north of west, are now going north of east and south of west, and letting out much water, so that we expect to meet with something good here before long. During the past month the cross cut has been driven 2 fms. It f. 6 in., and is now re set, to two men, at 95s, per fathom, for the month, the men to put all their stuff to surface. During the past month the ground in the shaft has been very troublesome for sinking, in consequence of there being so much water and spar, therefore our progress has not been so good as we expected it would be; the ground is very wet at present, and is composed of ribs of spar varying from 1½ to 6 in, wide, with spots of lead and copper in the spar and carbonate of lime. During the past month the shaft has been sunk 2 fms. I ft. 6 in. We intend to go down 2 fms. further before we commence to drive to meet the lode. By so doing we shall have room for the water standing overnight. To do this we shall require to keep all the men another month, if the ground continues as it is at present.

GAWTON COPPER.—G. Rowe, G. Rowe, jun., April 4: King's engine-shaft is in regular course of sinking below the 105, and the ground good for progress. The lode in the stotyes in the 105 cast is worth 12, per fathom. The lode in the bottom of the 83, west of winze, is worth 10, per fathom. The lode in the bottom of the same level, east of winze, is worth 110, per fathom. The lode in the bottom of the same level, east of winze, is worth 110, per fathom. The lode

in the bottom of the same level, east of winze, is worth 15t. per fathom. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 70 is worth 14t. per fathom. All other points are without change.

GLASGOW CARADON CONSOLS.—Wm. Taylor, W. J. Taylor, April 7: The 78 east is a little improved, worth 10t. per fathom; we are looking for further improvement here as it gets under the ore ground in the middle and 65 fm. levels. The 78 west is worth 18t. per fathom, and ground a yor of ariving. The middle level east is worth 20t. per fathom. This levels are tis worth 12t., and the ground is very favourable. The lode in the winze in the bottom of the 65 is worth 20t. per fathom; this is coming down on the middle level east. In the 65 east we cut into the south part of the lode, worth from 12t. to 16t. per fathom; we are now driving east on it, the present end not looking quite so well; this part will unite with the north part in 2 or 3 fms. driving, and we expect then a course of ore. There is no change to notice in the 52 east or in the rise in the back of the 45. The stopes throughout the mine continue to look very well, varying in value from 12t. to 30t. per fathom. No change in the tribute department since our last report. We have sent off ore for next sale, computed 250 tons, which will be sold at Truro on April 23. GOGINAN AND LEVEL NEWYDD.—April 7: In the 100 east the lode is 4½ ft. wide, chiefly composed of carbonate of lime, clay-alate, with a little lead and copper, but not sufficient to value. We have been obliged to take the men from the 110, which has made our progress in driving slow; however, this end is now being pushed on with full dispatch by six men, at 140s. per fathom: The rise over the 70, west of Bryn Pica shaft, is let to six men, at 200s. per lathom: The rise over the 70, west of Bryn Pica shaft, is let to six men, at 200s. per lathom: The rise over the 70, west of Bryn Pica shaft, is let of we men, at 140s, per fathom: The rise over the 70, west of Bryn Pica shaft, is let of one men, at 140s, per fathom; the s

from the hard bars of ground that have been passed through in the levels above we should be entering a different composition of lodestuff.—Merlya Lude: 6000 we should be entering and we are rapidly. from the hard bars of ground that have been passed through in the levels alon, we should be entering a different composition of lodestuft.—Merilyu Lude: 600 progress is being made in advancing this driving, and we are rapidly approaching this great point of intersection.—Coetia Gelynen Shaft: The pump at this flac has proved equal to draw a fine stream of water, but we find to keep it effective has proved equal to draw a fine stream of water, but we find to keep it effective has proved equal to draw a fine stream of water, but we find to keep it effective has proved equal to draw a fine stream of water, but we find to keep it effective has proved equal to draw a fine stream of water, but we find to keep it effective has been taken out during the past week, and the sud and solid blocks of lead have been taken out during the past week, and the sud turns out well upon the dressing-floors. We have increased our force here, so as he prepare a good parcel of lead for sale.

GREAT RETALLACK.—J. Harris, April 4: The lode in the 40, cast of englasshaft, is producing good stones of blende, with good ground for driving in; etc. shaft, is producing good stones of blende, with good ground for driving in; etc. when the properties in clearing the 30, cast of Stephen's shaft, where we are occasionally meeting with good work for blende.

GREAT RETALLACK.—J. Harris, April 2: the love at the w, cast of engineshalt, is producing good stones of blende, with good ground for driving in; set to drive, by two men, at 450, per fathom the month. The men are making fair press in clearing the 30, cast of Stephen's shaft, where we are occasionally meting residually meting of the clearing the 30, cast of Stephen's shaft, where we are occasionally meting with good work for blende.

GREAT WEST VAN.—J. Roach, April 9: Eliza's engine-shaft is nearly 10 m. under the 22; the water is increasing a little, which will soon necessitate the firing of a 6 in. lift in it for drainage. No change in the 46 cast since last reported; the lode still contains detached pieces of lead. The 46 west is suspended until their shall be communicated with the winze sinking below the 34 fm. level; this work being done on the north part of the lode, for expedition and early ventilation; the productive part of the lode will be cut down hereafter. The rise in the 34 east hydeling 1/5 ton of lead per fathom. The lode in the 34 west is improving far now producing 10 ewts. of lead per fathom, and indications are in favour of or driving into a valuable course of ore directly. The winze under the 22, and in a vance of the last-named level, is also in a very fine lode, consisting of gossan, or bonate of lime, and needle ore, and is also yielding fine slabs of lead, which the lieve at a little greater depth we shall strike large deposits of, and which one seasily wrought from Eliza's shaft as soon as this and the north lode shall be lieve at a little greater depth we shall strike large deposits of, and which one seasily wrought from Eliza's shaft as soon as this and the north lode shall be lieve at a little greater depth we shall strike large deposits of, and which one seasily wrought from Eliza's shaft as soon as this and the north lode shall be lieve at a little greater depth we shall strike large deposits of, and which one sected from it in the 46. The stopes east of ladder-road, in back of th

as is goes. We have also begun at the bottom of the incline to make a communication with the level above. There is no change in the old level below the office and the several sound of the property wet. The weather here lately for wind, sleet, and rain has be hard and very wet. The weather here lately for wind, sleet, and rain has be hard and very wet. The weather here lately for wind, sleet, and rain has be hard and very wet. The weather here lately for wind, sleet, and rain has be hard and very wet. The load is about 14 in. wide, consisting of lier stone, spar, and small vughs, showing some good spots of lead ore and discharged a little water. The 194 yard level, driving east and west of sump winze, \$4\times 195 and 195 and

April 9, reports the lode in the 110 fathom level still improving, and worth 2 is per fathom.]

NORTH POOL.—W. C. Vivian, F. Clymo, April 9: We are pleased to inform NORTH POOL.—W. C. Vivian, F. Clymo, April 9: We are pleased to inform you that the cross-course has been intersected at the 40 fm. drivage. A large stream of water has been issuing, and first-rate indications presented. So far we can see the nature and composition is all that could be desired. I will write you fully by next mail.

NORTH ROSEWARNE.—E. Hosking, W. Bennetts, April 9: The 20 fm. levidriving north towards the carbona is producing a little mundic and jack. There in other change.

NORTH TRESKERBY.—R. Pryor, T. Jenkin, April 7: Since our setting reper of last week the ground in the deep adit cross-cut, driving north of the new slaff, has further improved, and as we have now favourable ground we consider this good progrees will be made in the development of this important point.

OLD BOITLE HILL—J. Eddy, April 2: Rowe's Shaft: We have sum this law week about 5 ft., and the ground for sinking is much the same. At present the lode in the shaft is disordered, split up in branches, and poor for tin. Jones split is still turning out good stamps works; the lode here is about 4 ft. wide.

OLD TREBURGETT.—W. Hancock, W. T. Bryant, April 8: The shaftment of the contract as fast as the nature of the work will admit. Be getting on with their contract as fast as the nature of the work will admit same as last reported on. The new road is completed into the mine, with the same as last reported on. The new road is completed into the mine, with the same as last reported on the gates. We have another carpenter, and have commends our last sale of ores weighed of 1782/12s. 7d., and we are as usual in the way dressing again for another parcel.

PARYS MOUNNAIN.—T. Mitchell. April 9: The various points throughout the same as the same as usual in the way dressing again for another parcel.

cepfion of fixing up the gates. We have another carpenter, and nave computing up water-wheel and more round buddles, also building more slimepic Our last sale of ores weighed off 1782f. 12s. 7d., and we are as usual in the way of dressing again for another parcel.

PARTS MOUNTAIN.—T. Mitchell, April 9: The various points throughout mine are looking quite as well as when reported on by Capt. Trewvan. Oscotres points have improved a little.

PEDN AN DREA UNITED.—W. Tregay, W. Prideaux, John Pope, April 18mp; We are making fair progress in sinking below the 150, and have no troub now in keeping the water. In the 150 west end the lode (Martin's) is worth 30 mp; the water. In the 150 west end the lode (Martin's) is worth 181, per fathom. In the 140 west end the lode (Martin's) is worth 181, per fathom. In the 130 west end the lode (Martin's) is worth 181, per fathom. In the 130 west end the lode (Martin's) is worth 181, per fathom. In the 150 west end the lode (Martin's) is worth 181, per fathom. In the 150 west end the lode (Martin's) is worth 181, per fathom. In the 50 west end the lode (Martin's) is worth 182, per fathom. In the 50 west end the lode (north) is worth 182 west end the lode (north) is worth 183 west end the lode (north) is worth 184 west end the lode (north) is worth 184 west end the lode (north) is worth 184 west end the lode (north) is worth 185 west end the lode (north) is worth 180 per fathom.—Trevena's: In the 6 west end the lode (north) is worth 180 per fathom.—Trevena's: In the 6 west end the lode (north) is worth 180 per fathom.—Trevena's: In the 6 west end the lode (north) is worth 180 per fathom.—Trevena's: In the 6 lode in the 28th ult., at Bissoe, 9 tons 19 cwts. 1 qr. 15 orthely six. In the 6 lode in the 28th ult., at Bissoe, 9 tons 19 cwts. 1 qr. 15 orthely six. In the 6 lode in the 28th ult., at Bissoe, 9 tons 19 cwts. 1 qr. 15 orthely six. In the 6 lode in the 150 north no further lode has been intersected six now work fathom. In the 60 north no further lode has been intersected six

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believe will be more productive. The 60 fm. level cost is for the present suspended, believe within a short distance of the cost that a cast dote, and waiting the result of being within a short distance of the cost that a cast dote, and waiting the result of being within a short distance of the cost that a cast dote, and waiting the result of the cost of the cost

sels of men to drive the level, as the ground is or good appearance. RHEIDOL.—John Ridge, April 4: The ground in the engine-shaft continues favourable, and the men are making good progress in sinking. No change in the 10 since last reported.

ROMAN GRAVELS.—Arthur Waters, April 9: The mine throughout is looking very well, as a proof of which I give you the following particulars:—We are operating by driving levels, sinking winzes, and stoping at 23 different points, the aggregate yield of ore being 83 tons, or 4 tons per fathom average throughout the mine. The new shaft is now 93 fms. deep from surface, and on a level with the 50 below adit. I shall send my annual report next week.

SOUTH CONDURROW.—J. Vivian and Son, W. Williams, April 8: In the 82, west of King's shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, and worth about 60°, per fathom. In the 11, west of King's shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth about 12°, per fathom. In No. 3 winze, sinking under the last-named level, the lode is 5 feet wide, worth about 30°, per fathom. In the rise over the 71, east of King's shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, and worth about 15°, per fathom. In the 38 the shade worth about 15°, per fathom. In the 20°, east of new shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, and worth about 15°, per fathom. In the 20°, east of new shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, and worth about 15°, per fathom. The other parts of the mine are without change requiring notice.

SOUTH DARREN.—John Boundy, W. H. Boundy, April 6: Saturday last being pay and setting day the following bargains were set:—The 80 to drive west, by six men, at 18°, 5s. per fathom; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of a dark clay-slate, carbonate of lime, lead and copper ores, worth 35°, per fathom. The appearance of the lode at this point is most favourable. To stope the back over the 80 west by six men, at 85s. per fathom; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 14°, per fathom for lead and copper ores. To stope the back over the 80 west from the winze by six men, at 85s. per fathom; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 1

2% it, wide, worth 10. per fathom. We expect the lode here to improve as we go up. To stope the back over the 50 west by four men, at 75s. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 10. per fathom. The surface work and machinery are going on as usual.

80 UTH ROMAN GRAVELS.—John W. Powning, April 8: The deep adit crosseut driving west from Roman vein is now very wet, which is the only change worthy of note. In the end driving north from cross-cut there are three strings or branches of lime spar, producing small cubes of lead ore; occasionally those strings vary from 2 to 4 in. in width. We continue to get stone in fair quantities and of good quality from the quarry at Shelfield.

SOUTH WARD.—R. Goldsworthy, April 8: The lode in the 72 south is looking more promising, but still unproductive. The lode in the 72 north is still producing good awing work. The lode in the 60 south is poor, being still influenced by the side. In the 40 south the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of friable spar, floocan, and mundic; a very promising lode. All other parts of the mine are without change. ST. AGNES CONSOLS.—W. Yivian, April 9: Good progress is being made in shaining the engine-shaft, which is now 5 fms. below the 60. In the 60 cross-cut, driving north to intersect Wheal Rock lode, the rock is thickly impregnated with spar, containing mundic, and there is an increase of water issuing from both the branches of the rock. I hope these changes indicate our approach to the lode. ST. JUST AMAL GAMATED.—Richard Pryor, William Bawden, T. Richards, April 7: The water is again in fork to the bottom of the mine, and Saveall's engine is working well. No time will be lost in resuming the workingfof the tutwork and tribute bargains, which has been prevented by the serious breakage at the pumping engine. There has been no change in any of the tutwork or tribute pitches throughout the mine requiring remark since the setting report of last week.

TAMAR CONSOLS.—G. Rowe, April 3: We are now cross-cutting further south into the hard capels of the

shaft—a length of 190 fathoms. We have sampled 75 tons of lead ore, for sale on Friday the 10th instant.

Friday the 10th instant.

TANKERVILLE.—A. Waters, April 9: The lode in the shaft sinking below the 140 fm. level is improved a little this week, and we expect it will go on improving as the shaft seepened. The lode in the winze below the 140 fm. level, east of shaft, is worth 5 tons per fathom. The stopes on Tankerville lode are yielding in the aggregate 25 tons, or over 3 tons per fathom average. In the 130 fm. level, 15 ms. west of Watson's shaft, we have by cross-cut intersected the south lode, the shaft per shaft was to the stop of the 10 fm. level, 15 ms. west of Watson's shaft, we have by cross-cut intersected the south lode, has not been seen between the 60 and 130 fm. levels, and cutting into such a course of ore 70 fms. deeper than the said 60 speaks well for the intermediate level. In my general report next week I shall go fully into all matters affecting the prosperity of the mine. To-morrow we sell 75 tons of lead ore.

TELENDALE.—J. Kneebone, March 27: The engine-shaft has been progressing very favourably since my last report, but we are getting hard pressed for room to store, and shall not be able to complete more than 12 fms. without the whimsey.

Hereight beteil is now close to the shaft and a're reader the street of the shaft and layer for small in the insulers; the turn was be all at the street and layer for small persons the street of the

well of the 50 east are worth 8l, per fathom each. The stope in the back of the 60 or with 7l, per fathom. The 80, east of King's shaft, is worth 10l, per fm. The estopes in the back of the 80 are worth 6l, 8l, and 18l, per fathom repositively. The stope in the 90 east is worth 10l, per fathom, and west 7l, per fathom. The 10l end east yields low-quality tinstone. The 110 east is worth 4l, per fathom, A stope in the back of this level is worth 10l, per fathom. The 120 end east is worth 6l, 8l, and 12l, per fathom respectively. The 130 end east is worth 6l, per fathom. The 120 end east is worth 6l, per fathom respectively. The 130 end east is worth 6l, per fathom the back of this level are worth 8l, and 10l, per fathom. The 140 end, east of Goodinge's shaft, is worth 6l, per fathom. A stope in the back of this level is worth 12l, per fathom. We are rising the back of the 150 towards Goodinge's shaft, which is sunk to the 140; the lode in the rise referred to yields a little tin. The ends east and west of sump-shaft, in the 130 fm. level, by six men. The sinking below the 80 is suspended for the time, on account of the water being more than we could keep under with horse-whim; but as the dry weather sets in we can resume the 1st his many the sum of the sum o

MINES ROYAL, CARDIGANSHIRE.

An analysis of the stuff from the back of the lode was published in the Journal some weeks back. To prevent any mistake a stone was sent to the same gentleman in the exact condition it was taken from the mines, the first sample having been crushed down and roughly cleaned. The following is the analysis:—

"I have carefully analysed the specimen of manganese ore received, and find it to have the following composition in 100 parts by weight:

re the following composition in 100 parts by weight :-	
Moisture	5.82
Peroxide of manganese	64.75
Antimony	.20
Copper	1.03
Iron, oxygen, carbonate, &c	15.83
Insoluble matter	12.37 = 1
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Copper... 103
Iron, oxygen, carbonate, &c. 15-83
Insoluble matter... 15-83
Insoluble matter... 12-37=100-00
The ore is a good sample of commercial manganese, and if found in quantity is of high industrial value.

J. EMERSON REYNOLDS, Prof. Chemistry, R.D.S. and R.C.S.I."
With reference to the quantity, there is at present in the same winze from whence the specimen sent above was taken a vein of manganese about 2ft. thick, embedded in soft decomposed stone, which is impregnated with iron and is of a rose colour, exactly similar to that found on the back of the lead lode at the celebrated La Manche Mines in Nova Scotia, and in other places. And, as the lode is known to be in the run of some of the most celebrated Welsh mines (it is situated midway between the Van and Great West Van mines), there appears more than a probability that in sinking in depth lead will be found; and as the lode is nearly 20 fms. wide, it is not unreasonable to suppose that a very large deposit will be found. The whole appearance of the lode is totally different from anything else in Cardiganshire, and the shaft which is now being sunk will shortly prove what is the meaning of this freak of nature. In the meantime, the manganese, judging from Professor Emerson's report, is of a high commercial value, and the shaft which is now being sunk will shortly prove what is the meaning of this freak of nature. In the meantime, the manganese, judging from Professor Emerson's report, is of a high commercial value, and the shaft when he are prevented also finds a ready sale for making paint and other similar purposes; so that even should it not prove lead in depth, it will still yield a handsome return. Perhaps some of the readers of the Mining Journal have had experience of similar deposits elsewhere, and what they proved like in depth. The mines are private property, and held under a lease from the Crown.

ECHOES FROM THE MINING MARKET.

ECHOES FROM THE MINING MARKET.

As might have been expected, the Easter holidays have not tended to increase business upon the Mining Market, nevertheless the tone is rather better, and certain in shares especially have a more buoyant tendency, owing to some heavy purchases having been made lately by investors, who appear to think prices have now reached their worst. The late further decline in the standards is not very encouraging, however, and it cannot be said that the prospects of the trade show much probability of brightening for some time to come. At a meeting of the Providence Mines adventures, lately held, the smelters present confessed that they could no longer control the market, and stated that they had been completely beaten by the Australian supplies. There appears to be no doubt that more tin is now produced than is required, and until there is some sensible diminution in the produce we must expect to see the unfailing law of supply and demand assert its centrol over the trade.

It is satisfactory to notice that, notwithstanding the general depression amongst Cornish mines, there is yet one holding out good encouragement for the future. At the late meeting of West Basset a very fair report was presented. The various ends valued are worth in theaggregate at 180, per fin., whilst in face of the numerous difficulties that now beset tin mining the management have contrived to show a small balance on the right side. This balance would have been much larger but for exceptional expenditure on account of boilers; as it was the profit upon the quarter amounted to over 1800,, and had tin only kept up in price a dividend of 10s, per share would have been paid, and a substantial balance carried forward. The most valuable workings in the mine are those on the "flat lode," which has been ascertained to be productive for some 200 fathoms in length, and nearly 100 fathoms in height. The ground laid open is reported to be sufficient to last for years. All the miners have consented to a reduction in their wages, an

From Mr. Alfred Edward Cooke, 76, Old Broad-street, London.

—It is a cheering fact to notice that the public are now beginning to enquire after shares which have for some time past been neglected, and although the market prices have not materially changed, yet it is gratifying to observe that a littlemer an immation is apparent, and that a keener desire to invest is manifesting itself. As this gradually increases the rise should be anticipated by acquiring an interest without delay in those undertakings which are likely to command attention. Large fortunes have been made by taking advantage of dull seasons such as that through which we have so lately passed, and there is no doubt whatever that handsome profits might soon be realised by a judicious outlay of capital. At the same time it is highly important that speculators and investors should be kept well informed, and not wait for larger gains than might be reasonably expected. A good profit is often lost by an idea being formed that a share or stock in which one might be interested is going considerably higher, and consequently there is a reluctance to dispose of it, but it is frequent that a reaction ensues, and that the cherished hopes are dissipated. It is said that first profits are always the best, and it will be advisable to follow this maxim, and when we consider the immense chances which occur in mining there is no reason why this most legitimate investment—British mining—should not be found to be very remunerative. Cornishmen are not losing the golden opportunity now offered, but are quietly taking up abandoned properties, a fact which may be cited as an example of their confidence in the future, and that mining will regain its old position.

I had intended to make some remarks on Tankerville Mine, but in the absence of reliable information which I had expected I must again defer them. In the meantime, I think the shares have seen their lowest, as the reports from the manager show that the mine has splendid prospects. The directors still retain a la From Mr. Alfred Edward Cooke, 76, Old Broad-street, London.

WESTPHALIAN SILVER-LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY,-WESTPHALIAN SILVER-LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY,—
this company was registered in February, 1868. The first dividend was declared
in September, 1889, for the third quarter of that year, at the rate of 10 per cent,
per annum. A second dividend was declared at the end of the year, for the fourth
quarter, at the same rate, making 5 per cent, for the year 1869, and putting 1904,
to reserve fund. In 1870 a dividend of 25 per cent, was declared for the year, putting 2006. to reserve fund. In 1871, 40 per cent, was divided, putting 2009, to
reserve fund. In 1872, 100 per cent, was divided, putting 1909, to reserve fund. In
1873, 100 per cent, was divided—making 54, paid in dividends on each 20, share.

1873, 100 per cent. was divided—maxing vs. paint in the property of the proper

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—Traffic receipts for the week ending April 5, 9,913. 1s. 2d.

THE COAL MINES REGULATION ACT, 1872.

APPROACHING EXAMINATION FOR MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES
OF COMPETENCY.

DISTRICT UNDER THE CHARGE OF S. P. BAKER, Esq., H.M. INSPECTOR OF COAL MINES.

PERSONS DESIROUS of being EXAMINED in this district, for MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY, under the above-named Act, should at once communicate with the Secretary of the Board of the above mentioned district, at the following address:—

By order of the Board,
WM. BLAKEMORE, Secretary,
Heathfield Villa, Wolverhampton.

COAL MINES REGULATION ACT, 1872.

EXAMINATIONS FOR MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY.

DISTRICT UNDER THE CHARGE OF LIONEL BROUGH, Esq., H.M. INSPECTOR OF MINES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXAMINATION for MANAGERS' CERTICATES OF COMPETENCY, under the above named Act, will be HELD on the 0th day of June, 1874, and Candidates intending to present themselves at such Examination must, on or before the 12th day of May, notify such intention to the Secretary of the Board of the above mentioned district, from whom all information as to particulars can be obtained.

By order of the Board,
J. T. THOMAS, Secretary,
Winnall's Hill, near Coleford, Gloucestershire.

COAL MINES REGULATION ACT, 1872.

EXAMINATION FOR MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY.

DISTRICT UNDER THE CHARGE OF RALPH MOORE, Esq., H.M. INSPECTOR OF MINES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXAMINATION for MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY, under the above named Act, will be HELD on the 11th day of May, 1874, and candidates intending to present themselves at such Examination must, on or before the 2nd day of May, notify such intention to the Secretary of the Board of the above mentioned district, from whom all information as to particulars can be obtained.

By order of the Board,

R. CALDER, Secretary,

296, Renfrew-street, Glasgow.

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ferent sizes: BOILERS from 6 to 12 tonseach; PTEWORK of all sizes; CORNISH
CRUSHERS; STAMP AXLES; IRON FLAT-RODS; STRAPPING PLATES,
and other MATERIALS in general use in Mines, &c.

EAST CARN BREA, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

We learn that Mr. C. V. Willett, one of the directors of the Eclipse Gold Mining and Quartz Crushing Company, has sailed for California accompanied by the manager (Capt. Eudey), and will report upon the Eclipse property at the earliest possible date.

TANKERVILLE, - In a few days a full report on this mine, by Capt, taken place this week, not only in the shaft but in the cutting of the south lode with a course of ore.

GLAISDALE WHINSTONE QUARRY .- The accounts to hand from atisfactory. Numerous orders have been received for reaker, fitted with the new cubing jaw for road metal ill be immediately erected, when the returns will be company are highly s stone has be much in important

BLAZEY TIN MINES, - The St. Blazey Consols Tin Mines NEW ST.

Archolders in the former company under the above title.

"I (Silver-Lea.).—This mine, which is being steadily wing ore every week, is likely to prote one of the most prosin Cornwall. The captain of the mine Glames Bray's says "We impossible to find. In his hat weekly report he states agree excellent stones, a nationing lead, white iron, and of the adit and a new find; not the slightest trace in the short of the string and the single of the string MENHENNIO, sain or every week week and now ra. Stable silver head units better prospect if work that he has a discovered, stable silver heads of copper, in the botts processed, some greek, when I hope to g. The coming week, when I hope to g. The coming week and the coming week and the coming week to greek with the coming week to greek with the coming week to greek when the coming week to greek when the coming week to greek when the complex to greek week the composition to greek the composition of the com

With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains: Original Correspondence—Mines and Mining Districts of Utah (B. A. Froiseth, W. Bredemeyer); Tecoma Mining Company (A. Malet); Eelipse Gold Mining Company (Capt. T. Faull); Mining Districts of California (T. White); Mining in New South Wales (R. Adams); Australian Tin; Tin Products of Mount Bischoff, Tasmania (F. D. Wickham); New South Cold Fields; Diamond Fluct (E. V. Gardner); Chontales Consolidated Milling Company; Mining in South Wales; Disinterested Views on Carn Brea and Timerott; Projected Undertakings in West Cornwall; Miners' Pay—the Thirteen Months System; Remarks on the "Original Correspondence" in the Manan Journal; West Mostyn Collicy Company; Capper Mining Company; Mid Cornwall Mines; Mining in Wales—Insufficiency of Capital, &c.—Meetings of the Great Luxey, Lady Constance, Governor and Company of Copper Miners in England, Lusitanian, Cesana Sulphur, and West Stiperstones Companies.

The Mining Market: Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET-LONDON, APRIL 10, 1874.

ŀ	COPPER. &	8.	d. £	8.	d.	IRON. per ton. £	8.	d. £	В.	d.
ļ	Best selectedp. ton 86	0	0- 8		0	Bars Welsh, in London 11	0			0
١	Tough cake and tile. 84	0	0- 8	5 0	0	Do., to arrive10	15	0-11	0	0
į	Sheathing & sheets 93		0- 9	5 0	0	Nail rods11		0-	-	
ŀ	Bolts 96		0- 98	3 0	0	., Staffd, in London12	0	0 - 14	0	0
ŀ	Bottoms 95	0	0- 9	7 0	0	Bars , ditto12	0	0-14	0	0
ĺ	Old 80		0- 8	5 0	0	Hoops,, ditto13	0	0-14	0	0
l	Burra Burra 85		0	-		Bars ,, at works11	0	0-	-	
l	Wireper lb. 0		03/4-	_		Hoops, ditto13	0	0-14	0	0
Ì	Tubes 0		01/2-1	0 1	1	Sheets, single, & plates14	0	0 - 15	0	0
ì						Pig No. 1, in Wales 5	0	0- 6	10	0
ļ	BRASS.		lod.	114		Refined metal, ditto 7	0	0-8	0	0
ţ	Wire		101/4	11.	à	Bars, common, ditto10	0	0-10	5	0
	Tubes		114	194	u.	Do., mrch. Tyneor Tees 11	0	0 - 11	10	0
						Do., railway, in Wales. 9	0			0
	Yellow metal sheathing					Do., Swed. in London.18		0-	_	
	Sheets		8d.		-	To arrive17	0	0 - 18	0	0
	SPELTER.	Di	er ton			Pig, No. 1, in Clyde 4	0	0-4	10	0
	Foreign on the spot., 2	1 15	0-2	2 0	0	Do., f.o.b. Tyne or Tees 4	10	0- 5	10	0
١	to arrive 2	1 15	0-	-		Do., Nos.3,4, f.o.b., do.	_	-	_	
ı	ZINC.					Railway chairs 5	0	0-5	5	0
	In sheets 3	0 0	0_3	1 0	0	, spikes12	10	0 - 14	0	0
					0	Indian Charcoal Pigs,				
	QUICKSILVER (p. bot.) 1	9 15	0-	_		in London, p. ton10	0	0-12	0	0
	TIN.					STEET		nor to	n	
	English blocks £ 90	0	0- 9	1 0	0	Swed., in kegs (rolled)	_ '	per to	ia.	
ļ	Do., bars (in brls.) 91		0- 9		0	Ditto (hammered)20	10	0.21	10	0
	Do., refined 93		0- 9		0	Ditto, in faggots21			10	0
	Banca 91		0- 9		0	English, spring23			0	0
	Straits 87	0	0- 8	3 0	0	Inguest, oping	0	0-20	U	·
	TIN-PLATES. 4		per b	ox.		LEAD.	1	per to	n.	
	IC Charcoal, 1st qua. † &				0	English Pig, com21	0	0-21	10	0
	IX Do., 1st quality				0	Ditto, L.B21			-	
	IC Do., 2d quality			1 17	0	Ditto, W.B23	0	0-	-	
	IX Do., 2d quality	2 1	0-			Ditto, sheet23	0	0 - 23	10	0
	IC Coke	1 10	0-	1 12	0	Ditto, red lead23	0	0-23	10	0
١	IX Ditto	1 14	0	1 16	0	Ditto, white30	0	0-32	0	0
١	Canada plates, p. ton., 1			-		Ditto, patent shot26	0	0 - 26		0
1	Ditto, at works 1			_		Spanish20	0	0 - 20	5	0
١	* At the works 1s	to 1	e 6d	ner	ton	less. † Add 6s. f			۲.	
1	At the works, 1s.		er out.	Fict.	-U163	1 45111 05. 1	~ ·	Carteria 43		

Terne-plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brand.

*At the works, 1s, to 1s. 6d, per ton less. † Add 6s. for each X. Terne-plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brand.

REMARKS.—The articles on trade and finance which have appeared in the daily prints of late, point very much to one direction—the near approach of one of those periodical visitations which in increasingly rapid succession sweep over the commercial world. Then, panies are looked upon as due decennially, but the rapidity of communication, which railroads and electric telegraphy have established, has doubtless tended to hasten the frequency of their recurrence, and at the same time to tessen their severity. Sufferers in the last panie have not had time to forget their lesson, when the temptation to extended operations is presented to them, which if listened to might result in the repetition of disaster, and so more caution is exercised, and illegitimate speculation is not so widely extended as it would otherwise be. Upon the coal and iron trades in this country the chief responsibility of undue stimulus rests. The advance in the value in these important staples have been very apid and very excessive, and a sudden check was received to the oward progress of this movement, and some others disconnected with the metal trade by reports quickly following one another of collapse in Vienna, panie in New York, the failure of the Indian harvest, resulting in wide spread famine and distress—a harvest below the average at home, marchy in Spain, and a certain amount of disorganisation resulting from the long-continued conflicts which have been waged throughout the country between capital and labour. Matters have once more reached a crisis. The hopes which producers had entertained, and which they continued to disappointment, and it is acknowledged now that a great change in current quotations must take place very generally in order to induce a return to a healthy action in many branches of the trade. It will be seen under the various heads of the following report that during the last week hardly any bus

whetever some 2000 men have been thrown out of work, the market became some what excited, and between 353 and 400 tons of Chili and Australian copper changed hunds: the former, g o.b., 75%, cs.41; Wallaroo, 84%, 108, to 85%, 108, cash; and Burra, 83%. To day the market is unchanged, and closes at 75%, for Chili bars, g.o.b. IRON.—A quarterly meeting of the Cleveland Iron Trade was held at Middlesborough in the early part of the week, but in consequence of the Easter holidays the attendance was limited. The unsettled condition of the trade at the present moment tended also to the restriction of business. The business transacted in pig-iron was small, and the quotations must be regarded as nominal. There are buyers in the market, but at such prices as producers are unable to accept. No. 3 pig-iron rules from 57s. 64; to 598, and No. 4, 53s. to 54s, net cash. There are sellers of parcels in second-hands at the lowest of the above quotations, but there are makers whose quotations are even higher than those recorded. The stock returns have not yet been published, but it is anticipated that they will show a continuous increase, as has been the case for some months, and in the face of increasing stocks of pig-iron, and a dull market for finished iron, prices are declining, but not to such an extent as to induce buyers up to the present time to come into the market. Rails are quoted 9%, 28, 6d.

On Wednesday last a meeting was held of the Scotch coal and ironmasters, at which it was decided that it was not advisable in the present condition of the trade to take any steps to bring into active operation the blast furnaces which for some time past have been lying idle. It is said that these comprise about three fourths to the operatives in the coal and iron mines a further reduction in wages over and above the reduction of 20 per cent. already determined upon. On Thursday the quarterly meeting of the South Staffordshire iron trade took place in Birmingham. The attendance was up to the average, but the amount of business t

Week ending April 5, 1873...... Week ending April 4, 1874......

Decrease
Total decrease since Dec. 25, 1873
LEAD,—The tendency of the market is to quietness, and quotations are somewhat easier. Good soft English pig is obtainable at out 21/., and LB 21/. 5s. SPELTER.—There are no transactions in this me al reported during

the past week, and quotations are merely nominal. QUICKSILVER.—The market is firm at 19/. 15s.

Tin.—Nothing was done in Straits tin during the week, and the quotation remains nominally 88/. A few unimportant transactions have been reported in Australian at about 85/.

TIN PLATES.—At the Quarterly Meeting of Tin-Plate Manufacturers, held at Liverpool last Tuesday, it was reported that there at present lock-outs in the South Wales district, and that this day week 24 firms in Glamorganshire, and 12 in Carmarthenshire will also lock out the men. The manufacturers of Staffordshire and Monmouthshire have agreed not to take any of the men thus locked out into their employment. No change of prices was made at the meeting, and no business of any importance transacted.

Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond.—COPPER: The transactions in Chili bars have been very moderate, at from 75t. down to 74t. 10s., and 7tt. sharp cast. In Australian, Wallaroo sold at 85t. down to 84t. 10s.; Burra at 84t. 10s. 4to 83t. 5s. The tendency still seems towards lower prices, consumers showing lead siposition, if possible, to buy than previously. English has sold down to 83t. 8t. for toughand best selected respectively; strong sheets 93t., and yellow metal sheating at 86t. per 1b. At the close the market is slightly firmer for Chili bars, at 74t. 10s. to 75t., and up to 85t. 10s. paid for Wallaroo ontelegraphic news of stoppage temporarily of the Moonta and Wallaroo Mines through a strike of the nines.—Thy: Straits being less freely offered on the spot has been steady at 87s. 6d. to 88s, at which transactions have been small. Australian has been offered more freely down to 85t., and 83t. for inferior quality. English has sold at 90t. down to 89t. for omneasing the strength of the form of the strength of the form of the strength of the form of the strength of 18t. for refined, with a fair demands for export. At the ticketing on Tuesday last 109 tons Australian ore sold at 37t. to 49t. 10s. for good to fine quality: 27 tons Peruvian Barilla sold at 28t. to 40t. as in quality.

The Metal Trade has always been looked upon as one of the greatest of mysteries, as well as one of the greatest of monopolies. Last week we gave a few statistics showing the falling off in the production of tin ores in this country, and questioning whether the foreign supplies would more than make up the deficiency, though the price had been put down by the smelters something like 37, per ton. And we now proceed to a few enquiries in regard to the copper returns of Cornwall and Devon. The total yield of these counties in the year ending March 25 last, as shown in the Minny Journal of last week, was 52,488 tons of ore, producing 216,698,68. The average percentage of this ore was 7, and the price ranged from 44.9s. to 31, 3s. 6d. per ton; the average of the last month being 31. 18s. Standard, 981. 18s. For the year 1872 the returns were 65,386 tons, which realised 315,3221. 18s., showing a falling off in one year of 100,0001. The average price of 1872 was 41. 8s. per ton; produce, 6½ per cent.; standard, 1101. 5s.; and there were 85 mine at work.

one year of 100,000. The average price of 1872 was 4l. 8s. per ton; produce, 6\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent.; standard, 110l. 5s.; and there were 85 mins at work.

But we must go back ten years, to 1862, to show the enormous falling off in the production of copper ores in Cornwall and Deron. In that year 190 mines were at work, and they produced 16\(\theta\) tons of ore, which sold for 832,152l., or 616,452l. more than the production of the last twelve months. Yet the price of ore is considerably lower, for in 1863 the average was 4l. 19s. per ton; produce, 6\(\theta\) standard, 120l. 9s. The sale of foreign ores at Swansea in the year 18\(\theta\) was 40,294 tons, for 514,342l. 10s.; for the year ending March 25 last, 28,905 tons, for 393,683l. 16s. 6d., showing a falling off in the sale of foreign ores sent to this country of 120,659l., to be added to the decrease in home production of 616,452l. Yet, notwithstanding all this, the average price paid to the miner for his ores during the high rate of production was 4l. 19s. per ton, while with the decreased quantity it is under 4l. per ton.

Yesterday an important telegram was received from Australia, stating "Moonta and Wallaroo Mines stopped. Wages reducel. Miners struck work. Strike likely to continue months. Copper must advance." It is not unreasonable, therefore, to expect a good rise in English ore at once; and there are just grounds also for a rise in tin, for it appears, in addition to our remarks of last week, from the Board of Trade returns, that the value of tin exported from this country in the month of March last was 105,114l., against 55,573l. in the corresponding month of last year.

The Mining Shares in the best tin mines, even at advanced rates. The Metal Market, as we have endeavoured to show from the satistics we have given, is likely to advance, and there will then be very great rebound in all good mining shares.

Carn Breas have advanced 5l. this week, and leave off 32\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 5\(\frac{1}{2}\). Tincroft, 20 to 22\(\frac{1}{2}\); Cook's

the shares.

Van, 27½ to 30; the sales of ore for the month on Thursday realised 6420%; lead ores, 450 tons, 6120%; and 150 tons of blende, 300%. At East Seton meeting it was resolved to suspend operations 300l. At East Seton meeting it was resolved to suspend operations for the present, and when the metal markets improve to resume work on the eastern part of the sett. The accounts showed a debit balance of 2332l., and a call of 4s. per share (1076l.) was made. The Phœnix Mine, which a few years ago made such large profits, has now made a call of 10s. per share (3000l.); West Phœnix a call of 5s. per share. At New Rosewarne meeting the accounts showed a loss on the quarter of about 1000l. and a debit balance of 1900l, and owing to the unavoidable absence of the largest shareholder the meeting was adjourned, or rather a special one called for the 23rd, to decide upon future operations. Wheal Margaret, another old dividend mine, is to be wound up. The accounts at the special meeting showed a debit balance of 3031l., and a call of 2l. per share was made.

Great Laxey, 12½ to 13; at the meeting, on Wednesday (fully re-

meeting showed a debit balance of 3031*l.*, and a call of 2*l.* per share was made.

Great Laxey, 12½ to 13; at the meeting, on Wednesday (fully reported in to-day's Supplement), the directors' report stated that the stuff raised in the last half-year considerably exceeded that of any previous time, but, not being nearly so rich, the produce of ore is less, and obtained at a greater expense. There has been a heavy outlay on additional machinery. The difficulties with the men in the company's employ have been set at rest; it has required firmness on the part of the directors and managers, but it is believed that a better feeling now exists than for some years past, and the men are doing their work cheerfully and with great vigour. The directors announced that they had declared a dividend of 6s, per share. The Chairman, in proposing the reception and adoption of the report, explained the position of the mine. Mr. Dearden, who is constantly buying up shares, as an amendment proposed the appointment of a committee of investigation. He condemned the mining and machinery, but admitted that he had no practical knowledge of the matter, yet estimated the waste at 500, per annum. Mr. Peter Watson said a personal feeling existed in the Isle of Man against Mr. Dumbell, and inferred that the present opposition was merely got up to facilitate the annoyance. Mr. Dearden's amendment was ultimately lost, only 877 voting for it and 1201 against.

At Wheal Jane meeting, held last week, it was resolved to suspend all operations for the present, as it cost 65*l.* per ton to raise tin which was now sold at 48*l*. The accounts for the quarter showed a loss of about 300*l.*, and a credit balance of 32*l*. The tin credited amounted to 3207*l.* of which 27 tons, estimated at 1323*l.*, had not

The accounts for the quarter showed edit balance of 32. The tin credited a loss of about 3001., and a credit balance of 321. The tin credited amounted to 32071., of which 27 tons, estimated at 13231., had not been sold. West Basset shares have advanced to 7½, 8; at the meeting held here it was explained that but for the fall in tin there would have been a profit made sufficient to pay a good dividend. As it was, the accounts showed a balance in favour of the mine of 941. The tin sales for the three months (including 5841, for copper pealised \$8221. In the 134 west of crossecut a lode had been cit worth 100l. per fathom. Prince of Wales, to \$\frac{1}{3}\$; at the meeting yesterday, a call of 1s, per share was made. The accounts showed a balance in hand of 256l. 18s. 9d., and liabilities over asset 478l. 9s. 2d. The loss on three months' working was 613l. 2s. 1d. and there is one in the mine raised worth 400l. For the future the prospects are better, and the agent estimates that the loss will not exceed 50l. per month. xceed 50%, per month.

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exceed sw. per month.
Old Treburgetts are better, at 15s. to 17s. 6d. Penstruthals have declined to 10s., 12s. 6d. Roman Gravels, 14½ to 15; a dividend of 5100l. (8s. 6d. per share) was declared. Rosewall Hill and Ransom, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; South Carn Brea, 1½ to 2; South Condurrow, 2½ to 3; South Frances, 10 to 12; Van Consols, 4½ to 4½; West Chiverton.

 $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$; West Frances, 7 to 8; West Maria and Fortescue, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; West Tankerville, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$; West Tolgus, 21 to 23; Wheal Crebor, $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$; Wheal Grenville, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$; Wheal Kitty, 5 to 6; Wheal Peevor, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$. Wheal Mary Hutchings, $4\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$, and in

good demand. Almada and Tirito, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1; Chontales, $\frac{5}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; Eberhardt and Aurora, 4 to $\frac{4}{4}$; Emma, $\frac{9}{4}$ to $\frac{23}{5}$; Flagstaff, $\frac{13}{4}$ to 2; Malpaso, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1; New Quebrada, $\frac{3}{2}$ to $\frac{33}{4}$; St. John del Rey, 205 to 215; Sweetland Creek, $\frac{4}{8}$ to $\frac{4}{9}$, ex div,

New Quebrada, 3½ to 3¼; St. John del Rey, 200 to 215; Sweetland Creek, 4½ to 4½, ex div,

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has fully maintained the healthier aspect noticed last week. The Board of Trade returns for March, although still showing a serious decrease in exports as compared with the corresponding period of last year, yet indicate a lessened diminution when conperly regarded as one of the most substantial proofs of amelioration perly regarded as one of the most substantial proofs of amelioration in the condition of the trade of the country, which has been for so in the condition of the trade of the country, which has been for so in the condition of the trade of the country, which has been for so in the condition of the trade of the country, which has been for so in the condition of the trade of the country, which has been for so in the condition of the trade of the country, which has been for so in the condition. No interest is os usceptible, or more rapidly and appreciably reacts from dulness and inactivity, or more rapidly and appreciably reacts from dulness and inactivity, than mining, and the comparative improvement now so apparent may fairly be traced to the general impression that, with an expanding trade, the price of metals must rise, and therewith a material advance in the market value of all mines—an improvement that will be sustained and promoted by the fact that, as is always the case under similar circumstances, the most anxious sellers now at once become the eager buyers. Even now there is comparatively little real stock in the market, and so long as present low prices rule the floating amount is much more likely to decrease than otherwise. The sensitive character of the market is seen upon the completion of a few purchases by the sensible response ensuing in the price of the particular stock bought; the very natural conclusion, therefore, is that while, as a rule, holders now positively refuse to part with their holdings at quotations, in many cases far

in a marked manner with the heavy and protracted depression from which we are just emerging.

Home Mines have been fairly represented, especially lead descriptions. American mines have been largely dealt in, particularly Richmond, Emma, Flagstaff, and Last Chance. Gold washing companies have maintained their position, and remain in request, notwithstanding the holidays. From the files of Californian papers which have reached us it appears that the snow this warr has been notwithstanding the normals. From the files of Californian papers which have reached us it appears that the snow this year has been exceptionally heavy, and has lasted much longer than in former years. It has, however, ensured a long and ample water season, and when the warm rains set in miners will be enabled to take adand when the warm rains see in lithress will be enabled to take advantage of the great quantity of water. With one or two exceptions, none of the mines had got to work for the season up to date of last advices—that is, the middle of last month.

The Metal Market has been active, considering that business has hardly commenced after the holidays. Copper has been dull, but at the close Australian was a shade firmer, owing to the strike amongst the miners in South Australia, as announced in the telegram yesterday. Tin remains steady, with a fair business. Lead without particular change in manufactured. The price, however, given by smelters for ores has declined.

day. Tin remains steady, with a fair business. Lead without particular change in manufactured. The price, however, given by smelters for ores has declined.

Emma shares have continued without appreciable alteration, and close 2½ to 2½; we mentioned a short time since that some influential shareholders and others had engaged a properly qualified representative to thoroughly inspect and report upon the mine. The first cablegram received is as follows:—"Pump stopped; winze-shaft flooded; upper workings fair." Private advices announce the sale of another parcel of ore of 53 tons, of the value for silver alone of \$36546 c. per ton. The Salt Lake Daily Herald of March 20 says:—A gentleman who is informed on the subject sent a cablegram to London yesterday, stating that the Emma Company had within the last few days sold 200 tons of ore, which assayed on an average \$283 per ton. This does not look as though the ore had "pinched out," nor that the "bottom had fallen out of the mine; neither can such a report be considered "unfavourable," as the "Bear" in London would make it appear. Another gentleman, who claims to have received information from the lower levels of the Emma within the last 10 days, says the vein is well defined, and is between 12 and 13 feet in width, and that the average assay value of ore from this vein is not less than \$200 per ton.

Flagstaff, 1¾ to 2; a letter appears in another column from Sir A. Malet pointing out the advisability of allowing the agreement with the vendor to stand, adding that himself and family have some 14,000 invested in the three mines. A meeting is to be held on Thursday to determine upon the course to be alopted with reference to the present position of the company. Tecona, ¾ to ½; a meeting is to be held on Friday to authorise the increase of the capital by the issue of 20,000 shares of 11. each, bearing a preferential dividend of 20 per cent., to be issued at such times and in such manner as the directors may think fit. Last Chance, ¾ to 1; Utah, 1¼ to 1½; in another colu

that a tunnel from this has been run about 155 ft. towards the ore in the incline which it is expected would soon be intersected. Until this junction is effected it is not considered advisable to develope the mind.

this junction is effected it is not considered advisable to develope the mine further in depth, as the cost of doing so will be greatly diminished when the ore can be taken direct through the M'Ghee shaft. Supplies of charcoal were being gradually brought in, and 5000 bushels were in stock some three weeks since; it is, therefore, probable that smelting has by this time been commenced. The following cablegram was received yesterday (Friday):—"Will start one furnace on the 15th, the other two as soon as charcoal can be had. Splendid ore in lowest workings in the mine." New Pacific, \$\frac{3}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$; the agent was still hard at work at the various underground operations, and with hopes of cutting a rich lode ere long.

Sweetland Creek, \$4\$ to \$4\frac{1}{2}\$; Mr. G. D. McLean writes that he is washing as well as the heavy storms will allow, and is doing as well as can be under the circumstances. Warmer rains have set in, so that it is likely the extreme unprecedented cold weather would ere long pass away. Cedar Creek, \$\frac{2}{2}\$ to \$\frac{2}{2}\$; the continued snowstorm, which had not ceased at the date of the last advices, March 18, had hitherto prevented continuous washing here. However, Col. Ludlum \$\frac{1}{2}\$ at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ in \$\frac{1}{2}\$. hitherto prevented continuous washing here. However, Col. Ludlum says that, "We are, undoubtedly, going to have such a splendid season that we can more than regain our loss of time." The rock drill in the Verter Creek ankee Tunnel is working splendidly. Birdseye Creek, 24 to 24: a telegram this week announces the result of a clean-up for March, showing a profit of \$6000. Considering the cold, snowy, and freezing weather which has continued during the month, this result is a continued for the month of the cold of the continued for the cold of the continued for the cold of the continued for the cold of the and freezing weather which has continued during the month, this result is eminently satisfactory. Blue Tent, 5 to 5½; a very interesting letter will be found in another column amongst the foreign reports. The agent concludes by saying, "If the stockholders have any fears of the results pray dismiss them. We will not start in the race this season as early as some of the older and better organised companies, but we shall come out as well, if not better, than the best." Holcombe Valley, 1 to 1½; the agent has just finished the first run with the interestamp mill, and with very satisfactory results, and says that the property is second to none in California. The full report will be found in another column, and it shows that the working result of 200 tons taken from the various drivages without stoping has realised per ton nearly double the estimates upon which the property was purchased. This test, for which the five-stamp mill was mainly improvised, is a sufficient guarantee to justify the rection of a new one, with all modern improvements, for saving the relabelly saved. erection of a new one, with all modern improvements, for saving the valuable sulphurets to which of themselves, if thoroughly saved, would go far towards paying the mining expenses of both the mill and the wife.

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St. John del Rey, 205 to 215: the February returns will be about

the same yield per ton and daily produce as reported for the two first divisions of the month. Frontino and Bolivia, § to §; the general meeting is to be held on Thursday; it is proposed to sell the Frontino Mine to a new company. Cape Copper, 26 to 27; the three chief points of operation in the trial mine show improvement; 665 tons of ore were sold by public ticketing on March 31, at an average of 15s. 0½, per unit, realising approximately 15,800%.

Copper Miners, 16 to 17; a dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. has been declared on the preference shares; the directors consider that, looking at the nature of the last year's business and the three months strike which existed among the colliers and ironworkers, the result of the year's operations may be considered satisfactory; the details of the meeting appear in this day's Supplement.

Van, 27½ to 30; the usual monthly report will be found in another column. The 75 west is now worth 65%, per cubic fathom. There is an improvement since last week; eastward the lode is worth 35%, and improving. Capt. Williams says that altogether the mine is still improving, but the only drawback is the drop in the price of lead, combined with the increase in cost of labour and materials. The four-weekly sale on Thursday, 450 tons of lead and 150 tons of blende, realised 6420%. Van Consols, 4½ to 4½, and is certainly an exception to the generality of British mines, a large business having been done, and shares very firm, at these quotations. The lode in the 15 end under adit is yielding upwards of 6 tons of lead per fathom, and the winze under the same level is worth 9 tons of lead per fathom; this course of lead was reported as long ago as Oct. 13, 1873, to be worth 4 ton of lead, and it has gone on gradually improvper fathom; this course of lead was reported as long ago as Oct. 13, 1873, to be worth \(\frac{1}{2} \) ton of lead, and it has gone on gradually improving to this time; this is evidently no ephemeral deposit of ore. Bog, \(\frac{1}{2} \) the \(\frac{1}{2} \); the agents have commenced driving east and west on the lode in the 175, and report an improvement in the bottom of the 163 west, on the Whitestone lode, where they have cut into a splendid lode worth \(6 \) to so year, fathous and giving great house of condid lode worth 6 tons per fathom, and giving great hopes of continuance to the 175. Pennerley, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$; from the report in another column it will be seen that there is not much change since

last noticed.

Subjoined are the closing quotations:—
Bog, ¾ to ¾; Carn Brea, 32½ to 35; Devon Great Consols, ½ to 1; East Lovell, 10 to 10½; East Caradon, ½ to ½; Great Laxey, 11 to 12; Hingston Down, ¾ to 1½; Fennerley, 1½ to 1½; Perkins Beach, 5s. to 7s. 64; Tincroft, 20 to 2½; Tankerville, 7½ to 8; Van Consols, 4½ to 4½; West Chiverton, 3 to 3½; West Tankerville, 7½ to 5½; Whead Grenville, 2½ to 3½; Almada and Tirito, ¾ to 1; Birdseye Creek, 2½ to 2½; Cedar Creek, 2½ to 2½; Cape Copper, 26 to 27; Colorado Terrible, 3½ to 3½; Chontales, ¾ to 2½; Cape Copper, 26 to 27; Colorado Terrible, 3½ to 3½; Chontales, ¾ to 3½; Sipastaff, 1½ to 2; Last Chance, 15s. to 20s.; Malpaso, ½ to ¾; Malabar, ¾ to ½; Rio Tinto, ¾ to 1 prem:, Richmoud, 6½ to 8½; Sweetland Creek, 4½ to 4½; St. John del Rey, 205 to 215; Sierra Buttes, 2 to 2½; Tecoma, ¾ to ¾; United Mexican, 2½ to 2½; Utah, 1½ to 1½; New Quebrada, 3½ to 3¾.

Collieries.—Business having been only partially resumed since the holidays, the changes during the week have been neither numerous nor important. New Sharlstons have been pressed for sale and close without recovery at 4 to 2 dis.; Pelsall Coal are 10s. lower. The following have been mostly in request:—Welsh Freehold, Cardiff and Swansea, Marbella, United Bituminous, Chapel House, Littledean, Ebbw Vale, Newport Abercarn, South Cleveland, Darlington Iron, Silkstone and Dodworth, and Nant-y-Glo. In anticipatson of the meeting called for Monday next, the directors of the Native Iron Ore Company have issued their annual report, which is of more than ordinary interest now that the attention of wealthy capitalists is being keenly directed to the splendid hematic ores (specially suitable for the Bessemer process) found in such rich profusion in various parts of Cornwall. The conviction is being gradually forced on Cornishmen that they have been for years neglecting these vast storehouses of wealth, which in most instances have passed into the hands of strangers, and the mistake is now being remedied to such good purpose that in a short time iron to a large extent will fill up the hiatus occasioned by the depression in tin and copper. Of course, much depends on the Minerals Reilway, which will open this month, the more so as the scheme embraces the erection of Basting-furness in the county itself. extent will fill up the hiatus occasioned by the depression in tin and copper. Of course, much depends on the Minerals Railway, which will open this month, the more so as the scheme embraces the erection of blasting-furnaces in the county itself. As illustrating the growing importance of Cornish hematite industry, it may be mentioned that one company alone guarantees to send annually 350,000 tons of ore over this railway. The same company has, it is believed, sold every ton it can produce under contract for the next five years. The lower the fall in coals the better will be the prospects of the iron ore companies. During the current year the Native Iron Ore Company have raised over 2000 tons of ore, although a newshaft and freeli adit have been necessary at Pawton and Smallacombe. At the former mine they have a lode of the best red hematics 8 ft. wide, worth 8 tons of ore per fathom. The engineer estimates the future output to reach 1000 tons per month, worth, in all probability, from 25s. to 27s. per ton. There has been a strong demand for United Bituminous shares all the week, an I some rather large transactions have been recorded. Shares are now being dealt in cum dividend, and leave off firm at I to 14. The directors will shortly issue a very favourable report to the shareholders.

West Mostyn, 1½ to 2½: Welsh Freehold, 5 to 5½; C. Cammell, 75 to 77½; Ebbw Vale, 22½ to 23½; Bryn Rinalt, 5 to 5½; Silkstone Fall, 4 to 5; Merry and Cuninghame, 3½ to 3½; Monkland, 4½ to 4½; Shotts, 75s. to 80s. Chapel House Colliery shares have been enquired for, and leave off 5 to 5½; the directors have declared a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent., carrying forward a large balance to the reach to profit and loss account. A special meeting of the Albion.

for, and leave off 5 to 53; the directors have declared a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent., carrying forward a large balance to the credit of profit and loss account. A special meeting of the Albion, Steel and Wire Company was held, on Wednesday, at Sheffield when the directors were authorised to raise 20,000l, or 30,000l, fresh capital in 10 per cent. preference shares of 15l, each. They owe altogether over 60,000l, while their assets, including book debts, do not reach 15,000l. The original shares are 15l, each, 11l, 5s, paid, and were afford at the prefixed the discount. Gleichly Ourse shores of the control not reach 15,000. The original shares are 15t. each, 11t. 3s. paid, and were offered at the meeting at 11t. discount. Glaisdale Quarry shares have been enquired for, and leave off at 20s. to 22s. 6d. A splendid Blake's crusher with all the modern improvements has been purchased, and will be erected forthwith, thus enabling all the stone to be machine-broken, and realising a net profit of 3s. per ton. The directors of the Tharsis Sulphur and Copper Company (Limited) have resolved to recommend to the shareholders at the forthcoming annual meeting that a dividend at the rate of 25 per cent. per annual be declared from the profits of the company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1873, and that a balance of 14,762l. 14s. 1d. be carried forward to the year 1874.

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MIXED METALS and DROSS, containing LEAD, COPPER, TIN, or ANTIMONY.

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		LE	AD	0	RE	S		
Date.	Mines.	Ton	s. 1	rice	per	to	n.	Purchasera,
Mar.27-1	slay	20		£13	15	0		Weston, Son, and Co.
April 4-	Great Snaefell	30		17	10	6		Burry Port Company.
7-6	Great Laxey	100		21	3	0	*****	Sheldon, Bush, and Co.
8-1	Dyliffe	80		12	7	6		Glover and Robinson.
9-	Van	50		13	8	0		Panther Lead Company
	ditto	50		13		6		Sheldon, Bush, and Co.
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	ditto	50		13	9	0		Burry Port Company.
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	lalargoch			13	7			Walker, Parker, and Co.
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2	Forth Hendre	15			11			ditto
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-1	Prince Patrick	40		13	8	6		Walker, Parker, and Co
-(rogwinion	40		13	16	0		Nevill, Druce, and Co.
10-3	ankerville	75		13	8	6		G. Burr.
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BLACK TIN
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 March 28—Pedu-an-drea.
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 April
 4—Kitty (S. Ag.)
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 9—Calenick Co.

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 3—Tregoning.

 H-W. Godolphin
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 Bolitho.

AUSTRALIAN TIN ORE SOLD IN LONDON on April 7.

9	Quty. Price	d Luremasers.	Quty. Pric	
	104 49 10	O Solitho and Sons. Calenick Smelting Co.	100 49 10	0 Daubuz and Co. 0R. R. Michell and Co.
)	75 49 10	0Ditto.	185 48 0	
3	60 36 0	0Ditto.	14 48 0	0Ditto.
)	120 48 0 27 49 10	0Ditto.	140 43 15	R. R. Michell and Co. Redruth Smelting Co.
5	74 47 10	0Ditto.	128 49 10	
ı	329 47 10	0Ditto.	54 47 10	0Ditto.
	329 47 10	O S Bolitho and Sons. Williams, Harvey, & Co.	47 47 0 129 41 15	
1	120 47 10	0 Williams, Harvey, & Co.	134 44 5	
1	100 48 0	0Ditto.		0Redruth Smelting Co.
1	96 47 0	0Ditto.	76 48 10	
	26 49 0	0Ditto.	80 30 0	0Charlestown Smelt. Co.
	7 49 10	0Ditto.	86 48 0	
1	294 47 0	O Milliams, Harvey, & Co. Daubuz and Co.	101 49 10 70 36 5	0Ditto.
	100 49 10	0Daubuz and Co.	3 16 0	0Ditto.
		EACH COMPAN	V'S PURCHAS	AR.

PERUVIAN TIN ORE SOLD IN LONDON on April 7.

PERUVIAN TIN ORE SOLD IN LIVERPOOL on April 8.

Quity. Price.
cwts. £ s.
d. Bolitho and Sons.
155... 39 0 0 Calenick Smelting Co.
125... 37 0 0 ...Redruth Smelting Co.
115... 40 0 0 ...R. R. Michell and Co.

Each COMENN'S PURCHASE.

COPPER ORES.

Particulars of Copper Ores sold in Cornwall in the quarter ending March 31:—
Copper ores, 13,046 (21 orts.)—Fine cupper, 919 tons 8 owts.—Amount of money,
52,579. 19s.—4-Average produce, 7—Average standard, 98/. 11s.—Average price per
21 owts., 4/. 1s.

MPORTANT TO THOSE SEEKING A SAFE INVESTMENT. MINING IN THE PRINCIPALITY. HALKIN MOUNTAIN.

HALKIN MOUNTAIN.

Halkin Mountain is reputed to be richer in mineral wealth than any other mining district in Wales, and the vast amount of remuneration from small outlays in this locality amply verifies and substantiates such a bold assertion. Should a further verification be necessary, it is only requisite to refer to the well-known Prince Patrick, North Hendre, and Old Silver Rake, and other well-known dividend-paying mining setts, or to enquire as to the great number of mines in private hands of which the public know absolutely nothing, but which are yielding fabulous fortunes to their fortunate proprietors. It has been said that lead mining, properly conducted, is more remunerative than any other class of investments, and when the steady price of ore is taken into consideration this can scarcely be doubted; and were it not for the fact of money being squandered in foreign ventures it would be safe to predict a more glorious future for lead mining than that of coal.

be safe to predict a more glorious future for lead mining than that of coal.

We would now call our readers attention to a bona fide and really safe investment,
which is removed from a mere speculation, as ore is being won in sufficient quanti tles to pay expenses; and no doubt can exist that when the mine is fully developed and worked with the requisite machinery and necessary vigour, combined with and worked with the Holywell Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited), will rank second to none in the United Kingdom.

THE HOLYWELL SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

orporated under the Companies Acts, 25th and 28th Vic., cap. 89 and 30; and 31st Vic., eap. 131, 1862 and 1867.

Capital, £20,000, in 20,000 shares of £1 each,

Payable on application.

Registered Office: 17, Aytoun-street, Manchester.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES CAULFIELD, Esq., Old Trafford, Manchester—Chairman, WM. ASHTON, Esq., C.E. (Ashton and Storey), Manchester. FREDERICK ROSENAUER, Esq., Merchant, Eagle Mill, Reddish. ROBERT C. SHARP, Manufacturer, Cheetham, Manchester. SAMUEL STRINGER, Esq., Moss Side, Manchester.

BANKERS.

LANCASHIRE and YORKSHIRE BANKING COMPANY, King-street,

CONSULTING ENGINEER-WM. ASHTON, Esq., C.E. SECRETARY-Mr. BATES CRITCHLOW.

This company is formed for the purpose of working those justly celebrated mining setts known as the Penbrya and the Coetia Mawr, and for extending the works now going on, for erecting the requisite dressing and other machinery necessary for the working of the property, situated in the township of Brynford, in the parish of Holywell, the centre of the Flintshire mining district.

The area of the setts contains about 36 acres, and is traversed by the most celebrated lodes in the district—viz., the Milwr vein, Petticoat, Holway, and others; in fact, a glance at the Ordnance Map will be sufficient to show that they are crossed by more well-known and proven lodes than any other property in North Wales; and recently several new lodes have been discovered, from which good ore is being obtained. A quarry included in the take has been producing ore in sufficient quartities to pay working expenses.

Within the last month two shafts have been opened out, one of which has come upon a good lode, so rich in matrix that the miners say they could eat it, and blue ore is being won from this daily. In cross-cutting from the other a lode 2½ ft. in width has been found; also strings of silver-lead ore, varying from 1 in. to 3 in. in thickness, and these strings are gradually increasing in width as the driving are prosecuted. It is anticipated that a flat of solid ore will shorly be met with as the cross-cutting proceeds.

A level has also been explored which produces solid ore of no mean quality or

cutting proceeds. evel has also been explored which produces solid ore of no mean quality or

A level has also been explored which produces solid ore of no mean quanty or quantity.

This, beyond all doubt, is removed from a matter of ordinary speculation to an absolute and genuine investment, which will well recoup investors. About 10 tons of ore is now at grass r ady for dressing, &c.

The geological position of the property is most excellent, being lineable with the great Holway and Milwr Mines, and immediately adjoining the coal measures, the very best position for lead deposits; instance the two mines above mentioned, which have yielded a profit (with ore then selling at an exceedingly low figure) of over half a million sterling.

No great outlay will be required, as the mines possess the unusual advantage of being drained or unwatered to a depth of 80 yards by an adit level.

The capital required being so small, and the property so well known, proved, and undoubted, the directors can, with every confidence, recommend this investment to the public: although, at the same time, they do not wish to delude by stating enormous dividends will be paid, they feel assured that the profits will be such as will give satisfaction.

mous dividends will be paid, they feet assured under the friends will be such as will give satisfaction.

This valuable property is held under the Right Honourable the Earl of Kilmorey and Sir Pyers Mostyn, Bart., at the respective royalties of thirty shillings and one-twelfth per ton.

The mines have been inspected by surveyors of character and experience, and who are well acquainted with the neighbourhood and its geological formation, and to whose reports the directors respectfully refer all intending investors.

Splendid samples of ore may be seen at the office of the company, and anyone wisning to visit the property will be supplied with the necessary permission on application to the secretary.

The following are the particulars as to dates and names of parties to the only contract entered into by the company:—Agreement dated the first day of March, 1874

Application, together with cheque, may be forwarded to either the bankers or the secretary of the company. Should no allotment be made, the deposits will be immediately returned in full.

Thanks for the great patronage bestowed and confidence reposed in their firm for apwards of 30 years, and to assure their friends and clients it will be their earnest endeavour to merit a continuance of both.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1847, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Conpendium, published in 1843, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the aystem of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring the success in the aggregate," and Messre. WATSON BROTHEIS have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experience dadrice in regard to mines and sharedealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messre. WATSON BROTHEIS, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicity, their best services to all connected with the mining interest.

embolehed to other, thus phonery, their best services to all connected with the mining interest.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS are daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

COLLIERTES IRONWORKS &c.

COLLIERIES, IRONWORKS, &c.

Among the great complaints of metallic miners of late, has been the high prices of Coal and Iron; thus while dividends in Copper and Tin Mines have been gradually declining, many Collieries and Ironworks have been paying 20, 30, and even 80 per ent.; and in consequence of this, Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS have had several enquiries from clients for prices and particulars of the best investments in both classes, and they are collecting information which they hope to publish from time to tinee, and will be glad if Secretaries and Managers will furnish them with the same kind of information that Pursers and Secretaries of Metallic Mines have so freely done during the last 30 years. In the meantime they will be ready to deal, at Market prices, in any or ail of them.

R. PERCY ROBERTS FINANCIAL AGENT, 40. ENGLISH STREET, CARLISLE.

M R. CHARLES F. COLLOM,
MINING ENGINEER, INSPECTOR OF MINES, &c.
TAVISTOCK.

MANAGEMENT OF THE SOUTH DEVON FIRE-CLAY COMPANY.

Patentee of COLLOM'S PATENT REVOLVING FRAME for DRESSING TIN, AMALGAMATING GOLD, &c. INVESTMENTS IN MINES ARRANGED FOR CAPITALISTS.

C A P T A 1 N A B S A L O M F R A N C I S, GOGINAN, ABERYSTWITH, MINING AGENT, ENGINEER, AND SURVEYOR.

The great success which is attending the opening and working of the Mines in the counties of Cardigan and Montgomery, and the many properties placed at the disposal of Capt. ABALOM FRANCIS, induce him to ofter his services either to ADVISE, INSPECT, REPORT, or SURVEY, for Mining Companies or private shareholders.

For terms, apply to Capt. ABSALOM FRANCIS, as above.

Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Number during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

be Mcd on receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

Australian Tin—Thie Tin-Bearing Country of New England,—"C. E." (Sydney).—We published a very long abstract of Mr. Wilkinson's report upon the Tin-bearing Country of New England in the Mining Journal of Feb. 21. As in the case of the coal, it is to the labours of the Rev. W. B. Clarke that the colony is chiefly indebted for the development of the deposits of tin ore, for it was he who, in his report dated May 7, 1853, first drew attention to the probable occurrence of extensive deposits of tin ore in the western part of New England. Mr. Wilkinson's is, we believe, the most complete report upon the subject yet published, and our abstract will give all the information that can be required.

Steam for Tramway Cars.—Can any correspondent oblige by stating what is the smallest boiler made that will raise sufficient steam to run an engine of 3-horse power? I desire to know the aggregate size, including furnace and ash-pit, as well as water and steam space—in fact, to know the smallest enbical size of the whole concern. I have seen a small 3-horse engine which can be contained in a box 12 in. by 12 in. by 8 in., and if a proportionately small boiler could be found to believe there would be no difficulty in generally introducing steam traction for tramway cars. I should also be glad to learn what system of boiler and engine was used in the trial at Sheffield a week or ten days since.—H. A.: Sonthware.

Statutory Westings.—Will some correspondent kindly inform me for what pur-

was used in the trial at Sheffield a week or ten days since.—H. A.: Southwark.

STATUTORY MEETINGS.—Will some correspondent kindly inform me for what purpose the statutory or four-months meeting of limited hability companies was in stituted? If it was instituted for the protection or satisfaction of shareholders, can it be legal that this meeting should be held merely by the subscribers to the Memorandum of Association, and before the issue of the prospectus, asking the public to take shares. If the letter of the law is compiled with, is it not an evasion thereof as régards the shareholders, for are they not thereby deprived of something that the law entitles them to, and has instituted for their benefit?—Ixonuper.

something that the law entitles them to, and has instituted for their benefit?—
INQUIRER:

GWYDYR PARK.—Can any reader tell me how it happens that a company on the verge of success so often winds up? It is a mystery in mining quite beyond my comprehension. This fate threatens an undertaking in which I feel some interest; the original shareholders having exhausted their resources, preference shares are issued at a good percentage, but the public will not take them because some of the principal shareholders are not able to take up their proportion, though they have every confidence in the success of the mine when more fully worked. The mine referred to is the Gwydyr Park Company. Why will not enough moneyed men come forward to save so good a concern, and reap the fruits of others' labours?—An Inquirer. April 2.

New Mine Inspector.—The name of Mr. Wynne's assistant is Mr. S. B. Gilroy, and not Gibson, as stated last week.

Phactical Assayer—"Old Subscriber" (Ireland).—The price is 7s. 6d. Mr. Oliver North's work is a volume of about 200 pages, and sientific terms and arrangement are, as far as possible, avoided. The modes of making the several assays have been selected so as to give easy methods for each class of assay. A good balance would be required. Most of the assays are by the dry way.

Share Dealing.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

Scale for Advertisements is—for six

SCALE FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.—Our charge for general advertisements is—for six lines and under, 4s.; per line afterwards, 8d. Average, 12 words per line.

Receival,—"J. T. B." (Sait Lake): Answered by post.—"J. K."—"Amieus"—"W. H. D."—"R. T."—"W. F."—"D. R." (Colorado)—"Reader" (Bristol)—"Shareholder" should write to the secretary.—"Pick."

AMERICAN SUBSCRIBEES.—In reply to several enquiries, it may be stated that subscribers in the United States can be supplied with the *Mining Journal*, post free, at the price of \$8 50c. gold per annum, payable in advance, by remitting to Mr. D. Van Nostrand, publisher, and importer of scientific books, &c., Murray-street, New York; or, direct to our Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, APRIL 11, 1874.

THE IRON ORE AND IRON TRADE OF NORTHAMPTON-SHIRE.

THE IRON ORE AND IRON TRADE OF NORTHAMPTON-SHIRE.

Scarcely anything in the history of the iron trade of the country is more remarkable than the great progress made within the last three or four years in the development of the ores of Northampton-shire, and the increasing activity that is now going on in the northern part of that county. Quite recently some very extensive fields have been opened out, in which the ores are of a superior quality, in some instances giving upwards of 40 per cent. of iron. The estate of Lord Overstone, a few miles from Northampton, has just been broken into by the Messrs. BUTLIN, whilst several new blast-furnaces are about to be erected. The stone is now being worked for nearly thirty miles in a straight line, commencing at a short distance from Market Harborough, and continuing along the Midland Railway for some distance past the Wellingborough station, towards Bedford. The actual extent of the deposits of ore, however, have not yet been defined, but the probability is that it embraces some hundreds of miles, running in one direction into the county of Rutland, and there is every reason to believe that it goes into Lincolnshire, where the stone now being worked is the same in appearance, but less silicious. On the opposite side of Northampton the ore is raised at Blisworth, Gayton, and other places, and is sent into South Wales and Staffordshire. Indeed, the stone is found in many parts of the county, and a few days ago we noticed that in Wellingborough there was some very fine ore brought out in sinking the foundations of some houses, so that there is every evidence that the town is actually built upon the ironstone.

Wellingborough may be said to be the seat of the iron trade of the county, and it was there that the ore was first raised and smelted by Mr. W. BUTLIN. Amid great discouragement and disheartening prophecies, that gentleman commenced operations close to the Midland Railway, and the result of his labours has been such as to show that he had formed a true estimate of th

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Total 540,259 1,004,093

In 1869 Northamptonshire held the fifth position in the English counties producing ironstone, but in 1872 it was second, standing next to Yorkshire. The Midland Railway Company has greatly benefited by the vast increase in the output of ore in Northamptonshire, for whilst in 1869 there went over that line 319,696 tons, in 1872 there were no less than 681,798 tons, or more than 100 per cent. The quality of the ore appears to vary very much, that found near to Wellingborough being so far the richest found in the county. At to Wellingborough being so far the richest found in the county. At Irchester, recently, the men in digging came upon what was undoubtedly a Roman burial-ground, and turned up some hundreds of skulls, some of them very perfect, and in not a few of them the teeth were in a very fine state of preservation. A coffin made of lead, but having a considerable percentage of silver, was also met with close to the surface, the head being placed towards the east. Some of the stone in the locality alluded to contains as much as 45 per cent. of iron, and there is a considerable tract of land where a figured for 16,978 tons, 48,901 tons, and 88,430 tons respectively.

similar quality is known to exist, but at present there are not the necessary facilities of transit. To open it out one of the principal ironmasters has suggested the formation of a line of railway from the Midland at Kettering to Northampton, to the east and west junction. Were that done, then the best stone, with 40 per cent of iron and upwards, would be eagerly purchased by the Welsh ironmasters, and pay much better than the inferior ores now being sent into South Wales. Such a line of railway as that we have indicated would be warmly supported by the owners of the land through which it would pass, and would open up several districts where there is by no means a sparse population.

The make of pig-iron in Northamptonshire is also on the increase, the Messrs. Butlin having four furnaces at Wellingborough, the output averaging more than 500 tons per week. In addition to raising the ore to feed these furnaces, several thousands of tons are sent weekly into Derbyshire, and also into the Cleveland district, where it is found to mix well with the local stone, and producing a superior quality of iron. At Finedon the Glendon Company have three furnaces going, and there are three at Lower Heyford, near Weedon, whilst Mr. Plevins has two near Thrapstone; but they have had to be partly taken down and re-constructed. In addition to these, the Northampton Iron Ore, Coal, and Wagon Company are having two furnaces made between Northampton and Blisworth, whilst in a different part of the county others are about to be commenced.

The probability of coal being found in the county of Northampton is still a moot point, and will, no doubt, be set at rest before very long. Some handsome sums of money have been offered towards testing the matter in the most efficient and practical manner. The indications at the shaft, sunk years ago to a depth of nearly 300 yards, within a few miles of Northampton, certainly favoured the theory that coal would be found in connection with the ironstone more than otherwise, and several attempts have

ENGLISH COAL ABROAD.

ENGLISH COAL ABROAD.

Our coal exports have been on a very considerable scale this year, having amounted in the two months ending Feb. 28, to 1,767,110 tons, as compared with 1,589,053 tons in the corresponding period of 1873, and 1,757,610 tons in the corresponding period of 1873, and 1,757,610 tons in the corresponding period of 1873, and 1,757,610 tons in the corresponding period of 1873, and 1872. If account is taken of 480,767 tons of coal shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade, we find that the total quantity of black diamonds which left our shores in the first two months of 1874 was 2,256,877 tons, so that the export coal movement may be said to have progressed this year at the rate of 13,541,262 tons per annum. The foreign demand for our coal has probably profitted already from the reduction which prices have experienced; anyhow, the figures representing the exports for the current year show a substantial rally as compared with the corresponding period of 1873. The movement of English coal to France has been relatively heavy this year, having amounted in the two months ending Feb. 28 to 421,825 tons, as compared with 380,221 tons in the corresponding period of 1873, and 507,282 tons in the corresponding period of 1873. After the France German war France imported coal at a very great rate; the high prices of the winter of 1872-3 told sharply upon the imports; and now they are once more exhibiting a tendency to expansion. France has more than once chafed under the coal tribute which she has to pay to England; but all the efforts which the French have made to increase the production of coal from their own soil have failed to check the imports of our combustibles which they have, after all, been compelled to make—imports which, it will be seen, have proceeded this year at the rate of 2,520,938 tons per annum. Fiften years since, our exports of coal for France were little more than half this amount annually; and is is, certainly, a remarkable circumstance—that steam-power has been makin

German war.

But, valuable as the aid rendered by steam undoubtedly has been to the French since the conclusion of the peace of Frankfort, such assistance has not been obtained without a continually increasing consumption of coal, which is reflected in the statistics which we assistance has not been obtained without a continually increasing consumption of coal, which is reflected in the statistics which we have been analysing. It is singular, perhaps, that we have been analysing. It is singular, perhaps, that we have been many, our exports in that direction to Feb. 28 this year having been 114,908 tons, as compared with 75,195 tons in the corresponding period of 1873, and 90,348 tons in the corresponding period of 1872. It is also noticeable that, in spite of the distractions and losses which must inevitably have been occasioned by the lamentable civil war of which Spain has been the theatre, we have sent larger supplies of coal to that country this year, the deliveries having been 132,369 tons, against 122,322 tons in the corresponding period of 1873, and 129,168 tons in the corresponding period of 1872. Egypt has also absorbed larger quantities of English coal this year, having taken 102,218 tons, against 99,621 tons in the corresponding period of 1873, and 50,048 tons in the corresponding period of 1872. There has been some talk of late about coal mining in Brazil, and a practical effort has been made to utilise the coal wealth which that vast and important empire undoubtedly possesses; nevertheless, we sent Brazil 51,981 tons of our coal in the first two months of this year, while we only forwarded 29,004 tons to the same quarter of South America in the first two months of 1872. The efforts made to turn to account the coal resources of British India, and the economy enforced in regard to the consumption of coal upon Anglo-Indian railways, have slightly decreased the consumption of English coal in India. Thus, we self that immense dependency only 67,784 tons of our coal in the first two months of this year, while in the corresponding period of 1872 83,324 tons. As regards the value of the \$50,994 tons shipped were priced at \$56,4584, while the 789,855 tons delivered in February, 1873, were valued at \$82,6794, so that the was some alleviation in the comparative cost of the deliver ported from the United Kingdom in February, 1872, was only 518,455

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN COLLIERIES.—The management of these collieries has been changed, and Mr. William Tweedie, the able of the collieries has been changed, and Mr. William Tweedie, the able of the collieries has been changed. gineer under whose superintendence the railway to the port was constructed, left England yesterday (Friday) by the Newton, to utake the entire superintendence of the works. He expresses great confidence in getting an abundant supply of coals which will amply reimburse the shareholders.

Exports of Railway Iron.—Although the American demand for our railway iron still shows great depression, it is satisfactory note that the general exports in February amounted to 49,713 toas compared with 41,318 tons in February, 1872, 1873, and 71,361 toas in February, 1872. The United States only took 9534 tons in February against 21,063 tons and 53,131 tons in the corresponding months of 1873 and 1872. The aggregate exports of our railway iron in the first ten months of this year amounted to 96,311 tons against 9,50

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ch exports have increased this year to Germany, Belgium, Italy, Egypt, Brazil, Peru, Chili, British India, and Australia; but they have decreased to Russia, Sweden and Norway, Holland, France, Spain, Austria, the United States, and the Spanish West Indies. The value of the railway iron exported in February was 678,0784, as compared with 505,3064, in February, 1873, and 661,7654, in February, 1872; and in the two months ending February 28 this year, 1,310,4204, as compared with 1,190,1664, in the corresponding period of 1873, and 1,205,3004, in the corresponding period of 1872.

as compared with 1,190,100. In the corresponding period of 1872, and 1,205,300% in the corresponding period of 1872.

Tredegar Iron and Coal Company.—The enterprise of this recently-formed company is already showing itself in a very noteworthy manner, through the energy and sound judgment of their worthy manner, through the energy and sound judgment of their able general manager, Mr. James Colquboun. A great deal has even now been accomplished towards the development and improvement of this fine but hitherto somewhat neglected and ill-managed property. A pair of splendid new pits of the best possible construction are about to be put down, and the interesting ceremony of cutting the first sod was performed on Friday last, by Mr. Edward Williams, of Middlesborough, one of the leading partners in the company. In addition to these pits will be the improvement of the other pits, and the erection of a very large number of coke ovens, having the newest arrangements for economising all the heat evolved by the coking process; screws, washing apparatus, &c., will also be attached. Then, cess; screws, washing apparatus, &c., will also be attached. Then, cess; screws, washing apparatus, &c., will also be attached. Then, cess; screws, washing apparatus, &c., will also be attached will also probably be established by Mr. Colquboun's efforts, and thus attempton be given to the sanitary wants of the large town of Tredegar, which, it is not too much to say, have been entirely ignored hitherto. Besides all this, a number of modern appliances, in the way of heating stoves, and new boilers of the best and newest kind, have been added, and everything else will be done from time to time that science points out as desirable. The whole place will gain by this well-directed activity, while the works will be justly considered as one of the best managed properties in the country.

Discovery been negative for a very experience of the control.

DISCOVERY OF QUICKSILVER NEAR EXETER.—Some interesting DISCOVERY OF QUICKSILVER NEAR EXETER.—Some interesting experiments have been made in prospecting for a vein of quicksilver said to exist at Head Weir, a few miles from Exeter. The idea of any mineral of that kind being found there has been ridiculed, but we are informed upon good authority that Mr. Hare has struck upon a vein of quicksilver, but it is impossible yet to say of what commercial value it may prove.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

April 9.—There is again no change worthy of notice to report in the condition of mining affairs generally, though if we could see a little more confidence among the ordinary run of adventurers we should be inclined to say that the prospects were really a little brighter. It is, certainly, quite possible that tin has not seen its lowest point. That is a contingency so far within the bounds of anticipation that it must not be overlooked, only if there is another fall it must be remembered that there are two sides to the question. It could not, so far as the immediate future is concerned, make matters in Cornwall so much worse, as it would most seriously affect.

anticipation that it must be remembered that there are two sides to the question. It could not, so far as the immediate future is concerned, make matters in Cornwall so much worse, as it would most seriously affect the production of tin in Australia. There are not wanting in the county long-headed men who avow their belief that just at the present juncture a fresh fall in the tin standard would be rather beneficial than otherwise, precisely because of the effect it would have upon the influx from abroad.

We hear a good deal of the tin that is afloat and anticipated from Australia. We hear next to nothing of the amount which is being raised. When the tin has been raised there will be a natural disposition on the part of the owner to turn it into cash before the market falls to its lowest. Hence we can quite understand that the import would keep up for some little time after the price had fallen below the figure needful for profitable production. And let production be once fairly checked, we cannot expect that it will recover itself again quickly. There is not, and cannot be, the same recuperative power in the tin mining of Australia that there is in that of Cornwall. In Cornwall it is the special industry: in Australia it offers only one attraction amongst many, and so far it has had an advantage which it cannot now retain—that of novelty. Given the falling off in the upply from Australia which must come, given the falling off in the production of Cornwall which is equally inevitable, and which many think, unless a reaction takes place speedily, will be at least 5000 tons, the result is inevitable—a turn of the tide that will rapidly carry on to prosperity the mines that may be able to weather the storm.

We are afraid that the number of wrecks will be large, not by any means that that will be a matter wholly to be regretted. There are mines, as we have said before, that should never have been started, and the only effect of which is to consume resources that would be better applied elsewhere. If they go so muc

se loss will be serious.

whose loss will be serious.

There seem to be the proverbial three courses open to mines at the present moment—the most rigidly economical working, the suspension of all operations beyond keeping the water in fork, and stoppage. Circumstances must govern cases, but stoppage should certainly never be resorted to when a mine has anything like reasonable prospects, and the pumping-engine could be kept going. As to economical working, in that respect the object should certainly be not to raise the greatest possible amount of tin (seeing the market price for that metal), but to raise the proportion required for the exigencies of the moment at the least possible cost. And it is idle to say that in this particular the miners of Cornwall have anything like exhausted their resources. There are improvements which might be introduced, and which could be introduced. How is it, for example, that boring-machines succeeded everywhere but in Cornwall? And then as to dressing, why is it that we come across such stories as this, which certainly have in them more than a modicum of truth:—

then as to dressing, why is it that we come across such stories as this, which certainly have in them more than a modicum of truth:—
"A certain mine not long since contributed pretty largely to the maintenance of the Red River and squatters. This is very evident, from the following fact:—Some little time ago a small pile of 'burnt leavings,' about 1 ton in weight, might have been seen in the tin yard of a certain mine, awaiting a spare hand to cast it into the river; but, fortunately for the mine, before the deed could be done the rounding captain had come to the rescue, and he says—Dresser, what is this you have here?—Dresser: Oh, its a pile of good-for-nothing stuff, fit only to be cast into the river.—Rounder: But look here (vanning it), it shows a good van of tin.—Dresser: It is the same as we always throw in the river.—Rounder: You had better lew it, and see if you can get anything out of it. The dresser lewed it, and got 5 cwts. of tin out of lift for the market."

Cornwall can hold her own still, if "One and All" do their utmost. Once more the appeals of the mines in the Liskeard Union against

Cornwall can hold her own still, if "One and All" do their utmost. Once more the appeals of the mines in the Liskeard Union against assessment to the local rates have been respited at Quarter Sessions, pending the decision of their liability in the Court above. This process costs in unavoidable fees 23. Ios. a quarter, so that a nice little bill is running up for someone to pay. The miners believe they are all right. The Chairman of the assessment committee mentioned at the last meeting of the Liskeard Board of Guardians that it had become necessary to meet certain of the expenses arise as a very good chance of getting the money back again, besides which it was utterly impossible for them to withdraw from the matter after it had gone so far. But, independently of that, there were some hundreds of pounds in rates remaining in abeyance pending the decisions in these cases of appeal, and therefore the committee were unanimous in recommending that a cheque for the amount named should be drawn. The matter will probably come before the Court of Queen's Bench during the Easter Term.

It is said that contracts for the construction of the St. Ives Branch Rallway are out. Lord Robates has offered to give the whole of his land that may be required for the branch line to Bodmin, but there appears to be very little chance of its construction.

The working miners of St. Just are feeling the mining depression and suspension of works very severely. They have no money and no credit, and their wives and children are very badly off. Men are leaving for othe parts almost daily: 146 of the men and women, boys and girls, employed in Boseaswell have obtained orders against the mine for wages. They prevented the inspection of the materials, which were advertised for sale, but the order for which was subsequently withdrawn.

thdrawn.

There has been another mass meeting of miners at Redruth to pport the resolutions for the formation of a Miners' Association, agreed to at support the recolutions for the formation of a Miners' Association, agreed to at Camborne. All the speakers said that in view of the present great (but, as they believed, only temporary) depression in the tin trade, the miners would be quite

ready to submit to a reduction in their wages, and to bear the burden with the adventurers. They would never, however, submit to the resurrection of that most inquitous system the inveweds month, nord did hep believe there was any dispense the directives month, nord did hep believe there was any dispense the directives month, nord did hep believe there was any dispense the directives month, nord did hep believe there was any dispense the directives month, nord did hep believe there was any dispense the directives month, nord did hep believe there was any dispense the dispense of the country. The Propontis is expected at Liverpool the dispense of the country. The Proporties is expected at Liverpool the dispense of the country. The Proporties is expected at Liverpool that the latter of the content of the Conference of the question, said that, according to have resolved to recommend to the shareholders, at the forth-bread of the Conference. Mr. W. Pickup said the association of the Conference. Mr. W. Pickup said the association was open to the admission of all miners who were employed in underground mines. The question was however, earther the content of the Conference. Mr. W. Pickup said the association of the Conference. Mr. W. Pickup said the association of the Conference of the Conference of the Conference of the Conference. Mr. W. Pickup said the association of the Conference of the Conference

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

April 8.—Our market was steady on Wednesday and Thursday last, and a fair business was done from 78s. 6d. to to 80s., closing with buyers at 79s. on Thursday afternoon. This week the tone was flat, and as low as 73s. was accepted for prompt settlement. Today, at a meeting of the masters, it was agreed to intimate a further reduction in wages to come into operation 18 days hence. This had the effect of stiffening prices, and the market improved to 75s. 6d. cash, closing with buyers at 75s. The undernoted quotations for makers' iron are still very irregular, and some of the brands cannot be delivered without considerable delay:—No. 1. No. 3.

G.m.b. at Glasgow (deliverable alongside)——78s. 6d.—76s. 6d.

No. 1. 78s, 0d... 87 6 . 92 6 . 87 6 . 84 0 . elivered without considerable delay:

G.m.b. at Glasgow (deliverable alongside)
Gartsherrie ditto ditto
Coltness ditto ditto
Summeriee ditto ditto
Carnbroe ditto ditto
Gartsherrie ditto ditto
Carnbroe ditto ditto
Gardsherrie ditto ditto
Groun, at Broomielaw ditto
Langloan, at Port Dundas ditto
Calder ditto ditto
Glengarnock, at Ardrossan ditto
Eglinton ditto ditto
Dalmellington ditto ditto
Carron, at Grangemouth, selected, ditto
Shotts, at Leith ditto
Kinneil, at Boness ditto
SHIPMENTS. 76 0 82 6 SHIPMENTS. Week ending April 5, 1873 Week ending April 4, 1874. Decrease
Total decrease since Dec. 25, 1873...
Imports of Middlesborough pig-iron into Grangemouth:—
Week ending April 4, 1874.
Week ending April 5, 1873...

The miners, feeling themselves hood-winked by their leaders, have latterly had the courage to move that they should be excluded from a regularly constituted meeting; and the Motherwell men, in their chagrin, actually ventured a direct vote of censure on Mr. Alexander Macdonald, M.P., the commander of 150,000 miners. Mr. Macdonald's pivot political economy has been found sally wanting when put to the tast, and the paid organts with the waybur for Stuffond. put to the test; and the paid agents, with the member for Stafford at their backs, are receiving the ban of the Union. First incited to refuse, and then shortly thereafter dragooned into acquiescence of the at their backs, are receiving the ban of the Union. First incited to refuse, and then shortly thereafter dragooned into acquiescence of the 20 per cent, reduction, the miners think, and rightly too, they have their paid officials to thank for nothing but misleading them. This has given Unionism a blow, and sad discouragement for the present. The miners have pretty generally shown their willingness to resume work at the reduction against which they struck, but employers are indisposed, in many cases, to allow them to commence unless at a further reduction of from 5 to 15 per cent. Well, what is Mr. Macdonald's advice in the circumstances? "If," says he, "any attempt were to be made to take off 25 per cent. Well, what is Mr. Macdonald's advice in the circumstances? "If," says he, "any attempt were to be made to take off 25 per cent, he would call on the districts to fight against it, although the men should be kept out for six months." And yet, at this same meeting he told his auditors, when he thought the reporters were away, that "the miners of South Stafford were struggling against a reduction of 1s., which would bring them down to 3s. 6d. a day. In Durham and Northumberland also they had received notice of a 20 per cent. reduction, while West Yorkshire was to suffer a reduction of 25 per cent." The miners of Scotland, though reduced 25 per cent. would still have double the pay of the "struggling" men of Staffordshire; and against this reduction Mr. Macdonald called on the Scotch miners to fight, even for a period of six months. No wonder the miners seek to reward such an erratic counsellor with a direct vote of censure.

There are just now about 36 furnaces in blast, several brands of makers' iron are out of stock, the quantity in Connal's stores have been reduced 3900 tons during last month, and yet several of the makers have informed their depleted workmen that they do not intend resuming work for a couple of months to come. This is not by any means cheering, and looks as if the men might prepare for a furt

further reduction.

Finished iron has been formally reduced 20s. a ton, and makers Finished iron has been formally reduced 20s. a ton, and makers have offered (for good specifications) at 20s. under the reduced price. The trade is very bad, only the most limited parcels are being booked, and a reduction of 20 per cent. on wages was posted at the leading works last Saturday. Bars are quoted 11t. 5s. to 11t. 10s.; nail-rods, 11t. to 11t. 10s.; hoops, 12t. 10s.; angle, 12t. 10s.; plates (boiler), 3t. to 14t.; ship, 13t. The reduction in wages and the raw material is expected to lead to an improved business, and also to assist the iron-founders, who are complaining of a paucity of work. Shipbuilding iron is quieter, although the branches from the Clyde during the first three months of the year compare favourably with those of the previous years. The largest plate that has been rolled in Scotland from a single pile was, we are informed, rolled at the Elochairn Iron-works on Saturday. Its dimensions were—23 ft. 6 in. long, 4 ft. wide, and 1 in. thick. The weight of pile going into furnace was 440 lbs.—nearly 2 tons.

440 lbs.—nearly 2 tons.

Coals—owing to the ironmasters having sent a portion of their Coals—owing to the ironmasters having sent a portion of their output into the market—have declined 2s, per ton during the last few days, and prices continue drooping. The better kinds of gas coals maintain quotations, but it is expected they will also have to give way, or they will only be partially availed of, as a mixture of house coal is now being successfully-used in the manufacture of gas. Freight is also scarce, which is limiting the shipping demand.

During the week the shipments from the Scotch ports of all kinds of coals amounted to 42,049 tons, against 58,801 tons in the corresponding week of last year. The deficiency is partly accounted for by the want of shipping, which is curtailing the spring shipments.

Mr. W. H. Dixon, of Liverpool, has had new engines and boilers put into the Propontis, and was tried on the Clyde last Saturday. The result is that they have got the consumption of coal down to

The result is that they have got the consumption of coal down to 1½ lbs. per horse-power per hour, as contrasted with 2½ lbs. in what is called the compound principle—i.e., high and long pressure com-

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

April 9.—The Quarterly Meetings of the South Staffordshire Iron Trade have been held, yesterday in Wolverhampton' and in Birmingham to-day. Yesterday's meeting was singularly flat and barren of result. Many of the leading firms were not represented, and those who assembled on 'Change apparently came less to transact business than to discuss the prospects of trade, which at the present moment are, without doubt, very gloomy. The only fact of importance which transpired was that the Lilleshall Company (Shropshire), of which Earl Granville is the head, has declared a reduction of 11. per ton in the price of their well-known brand of pig-iron, making hot-air 61. 10s., and cold-air 71. 10s. per ton, including delivery in South Staffordshire. Messrs, Roberts and Co. (Tipton) have reduced their prices of pig-iron 10s. per ton all round. The business transacted yesterday was of a merely nominal extent.

At Birmingham the Quarterly Meeting was, as usual, held in the Town Hall, and was very numerously and influentially attended. As regards business, however, it did not present much improvement on the meeting held in Wolverhampton on Wednesday. The great uncertainty which prevails as to the course of prices checks operations in every direction, and business is restricted to actual and pressing requirements. No alteration in price was declared by Earl Dudley and Messrs, Barrows, whose quotations remain on the basis of 141. 12s. 6d. and 144. respectively for marked bars. Messrs, Thorneycroft and Co. have, however, declared their prices, which were the same as Messrs, Barrows—down 22. per ton—making their standard for bars 122. Second-class makers are prepared to accept orders for finished iron at easier rates, and the quotations to-day were wide and irregular. Bars ranged from 144, 12s. 6d, for Round Oak brand to 10d, 10s. for common, the rates being in the usual proportion for other classes of finished iron. There is not much doing in galvanised sheets, and the mominal quotations

2ft. diameter, will have for its extreme dimensions 6 ft. 6 in, by 4 ft. by 3 ft. 5 in. Its simplicity of arrangement and general design is also considerable.

No change has taken place in the aspect of affairs in the Coal Trade of South Staffordshire. Both masters and men maintain for the present a determined attitude with regard to the wages question, and it is unlikely that there will be a collapse of the great strike, which enters upon the third week of its existence next Monday. Some of the masters who are not acting with the rest of the trade, but who are giving the old rate of wages, are largely augmenting their yield by the adoption of the double-shift system—an arrangement to which, under existing circumstances, the miners are not likely to object. The Associated Masters regard with disfavour the action of those who are holding aloof, especially as some of them had, in the first instance, agreed to act in common with the trade, but have since withdrawn the notices for reduced wages.

Shares in local coal and manufacturing companies are easier, owing to the unsettled condition of the trade. Chillington Iron (Limited) are 6½; John Bagnall and Sons (Limited), 7½; Pelsall Iron, 1½ dis; Cannock and Huntington Colliery (Limited), 7½; Pelsall Iron, 1½ dis; Cannock and Huntington Colliery (Limited), 3½ dis; Patent Shaft and Axle (Limited), 6½ prem.

The Cannock and Wimblebury Colliery Company (Limited) have acquired additional mines adjacent to their valuable estate near Hednesford.

Messrs. John Bagnall and Sons (Limited) are about to develope a large portion of their mineral land at Bentley, near Walsall, by the system of open-work, the nearness of the coal to the surface rendering the use of shafts unnecessary.

In the North Staffordshire district business remains without improvement since our last report, the iron trade suffering here, as in the south part of the county, by the great cost of production and the consequent maintenance of prices at a prohibitory standard in the present aspect of affairs.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

April 9.— The Coal and Coke Trades continue about as last reported, and a tolerable business has been done in all branches. Considerable shipments have been made at Blyth, and also on the Tyne and Wear. The nominal top price of best steam coal is.still quoted at 18s, per ton, but few actually get this; indeed, good steam coal can be had at 2s. less per ton, and heuse and manufactory coals in proportion. Of course, coal, coke, and iron are quoted, but in the present disturbed state of affairs it is difficult to state exactly what are the market prices, if there are any. For instance, best coke is stated in all the local papers as selling at 22s. to 23s, per ton, yet we saw a sale made a few days ago by a first-class maker of 1000 tons at 19s. per ton, and the list prices are frequently departed from in this way. The wages question in the coal and iron trades remains very unsatisfactory, but there appears to be a fair chance of the question being settled in the iron trade soon, and from the good temper shown on both sides at the meetings held recently between the coalowners of Northumberland and Durham and the miners' delegates, we hold that there is a fair chance of their disputes being settled amicably also. THE COAL AND IRON TRADES IN CUMBERLAND.—There is no improvement in these trades worthy of notice. A general reduction in the wages of the miners is intended to be made of 10 per cent. The men have, however, offered a most strenuous resistance to this movement on the part of the masters; and they have, after discussing the matter with the men at length acreed to refer the whole causing the matter with the men at length acreed to refer the whole causing the matter with the men at length acreed to refer the whole the masters; and they have, after discussing the matter with the men at length acreed to refer the whole them.

movement on the part of the masters; and they have, after dis-cussing the matter with the men, at length agreed to refer the whole matter to arbitration, and this is shortly to be carried out. As we anticipated, a strike has taken place at the Aspatria Works, near Maryport; the works are entirely stopped, where about 300 hands have been employed. There is no reduction of prices here as yet, but the cause of the strike is the refusal of the owners to pay addi-tional tomage rates, owing to a change made in the mode of working

but the cause of the strike is the refusal of the owners to pay additional tonnage rates, owing to a change made in the mode of working by leaving the bottom coal.

The Iron Trade continues dull, and prices are still declining. The recent failures in Glasgow, and the question now standing between the masters and operatives respecting the rate of wages, have a bad effect. It is, however, not expected that any serious result will follow those failures in the locality if no other failures in the North occur, which was at one time feared would happen; and the labour question, it is hoped, will be settled soon, as something like a basis has been agreed upon between the parties; and, as a joint committee meeting is to be held at York, on Friday, it is hoped that some definite conclusion will be arrived at on that day. No. 3 Cleveland pig is now quoted at 57s. 6d. per ton. The manufactured iron trade is extremely dull. The question is now earnestly discussed, what is the lowest point that pig-iron will fall to? and it is contended in

well informed quarters that the downward movement cannot go on

well informed quarters that the downward movement cannot go on below 50s. per ton; but if the price should approach that low figure a large speculative demand would certainly rise, and a quick reaction would be the inevitable result.

NORTH OF ENGLAND INSTITUTE OF MINING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.—A general meeting of members will be held on Saturday, when a number of gentlemen stand for election. The number of members increases rapidly, there now being several hundred members. The society was originally simply a Mining Institute, the members being all colliery viewers and agents, and the papers published in the Transactions/were-daimost exclusively on practical subjects connected with mining, but since mechanical engineers and others have been admitted a large influx of members has taken place, and the range of subjects connected with coal and most there mines, and all mechanical and manufacturing operations. Mr. G. F. Heddley will read an appendix to his paper "On the Valuation of Mines for the purposes of Local Taxation," giving further details of his mode of valuing, for the rint remarks applicable to pit cottages. A full report of the proceedings will be given in next week's Journal.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE NORTH OF ENGLAND IRON TRADE,

will be given in next week's Journal.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE NORTH OF ENGLAND IRON TRADE,

—The quarterly meeting was unfortunately fixed this year; coming during the

Easter holidays, the attendance was more limited than is usually the case. Especially was this noticeable in respect of the strangers, who were indeed very scarce
as compared with the other iron districts. Though there was an absence of that
excitement which was so noticeable a feature last week, consequent upon the failure
of the large Glasgow house, there was no improvement in the condition of the
market. Some of the makers reported the prices as rather stiffer, but in the actual
realised syles—if any sales took place at all—prices were about the same; indeed,
perhaps, taken on the whole, they had settled to a somewhat lower point. Three
were not such exceptional sales as 55s. No. 3, which we heard of last week, but
generally merchants did not quote more than 57s. 8d. to 58s., whilst many of them
last week stood at 60s. net cash. As for makers, they are at all prices from 59s. to
65s. for No. 3, but with not the slightest chance of selling. Trade is duil, and the
anticipated returns of makers' stocks for last month, which are not yet published,
will probably have anything but a reassuring effect, as they are almost certain to
show an Increase of stock. In finished iron we do not hear of any more enquiries
which are likely to lead to business. A waiting attitude seems characteristic of
every branch of the trade, and probably will continue till the wages question
are settled, and trade resumes a more normal condition. Wood's granulating machine for granulating pig-iron, and reducing the slag to sand, concrete, &c., was exhibited in the hall, and with an astronomical clock was the only object of interest.
Coke is 18s. to 20s. per ton at the pit, the best quality being at the higher price. QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE NORTH OF ENGLAND IRON TRADE,

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

April 9.—There has been little or no change in the state of the Iron Trade this week. There have been proofs given that there are some good contracts to be given out if makers and customers could only agree upon prices. Large rail orders have been offered at 8l. 10s, per ton, and employment might be secured for the next twelve months at this price; but under the present state of things makers would be at a positive loss in producing iron at the price. The quarterly meetings are now being held, however, and it is expected that some definite arrangement will be come to in regard to prices and the wages rate. It is generally understood that a reduction will be made in wages, but the employers have not yet taken any course. It is not apprehended that there will be much difficulty with the ironworkers, but the colliers show every sign of being determined to resist any drop in wages.

The Nant-y-Glo and Blaina Ironworks Company have taken the initiative, and a notice has been issued that all existing contracts will cease at the end of the mouth. The intention, no doubt, is to make a reduction in wages, and it is hoped that the men will offer no opposition to the proposition, and then there is every reason to believe that the works will soon again bein full operation.

The lock-out in the Tin-Plate Trade continues, and establishments in various parts of the district are still being closed as the notices expire. The proposition appears to he app

in various parts of the district are still being closed as the notices expire. The prospect of any amicable arrangement between masters and men appears to be as far off as ever.

prospect of any amicable arrangement between masters and then appears to far off as ever.

There is no material change in the Coal Trade. The men have taken advantage of Eastertide to make holiday, and the out-put has consequently been below the average. The strikes in other districts have tended to improve the demand here. There has been no further change made in prices.

The Powell's Llantwit Collieries Company (Limited) have declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent., and a handsome balance remains to be carried forward. Had it not been for unexpected difficulties met with in the early part of the year the dividend would have been still larger. The last dividend paid by the Van Mine is 12s. 6d. per share, which is not quite equal to the previous distributions, but the mine looks as promising as ever.

The Coal Trade in the Forest of Dean continues tolerably steady, the strike in Staffordshire having tended to strengthen prices. It

thos, but the mine looks as promising as ever.

The Coal Trade in the Forest of Dean continues tolerably steady, the strike in Staffordshire having tended to strengthen prices. It has been known for some time past that the collieries of the Messrs, Goold were about to be formed into a joint-stock company, in order to carry out the provisions of their late father's will. This has now been accomplished, and it is expected that the prespectus will be published in the course of a few days. The vendors guarantee a dividend of 10 per cent. for the first five years, which is the best possible proof of their confidence in the undertaking. The direction is composed of men of the highest position, who take a large interest in the concern, and it appears that the greater part of the capital has been privately subscribed. The profits last year were over 38,000%, being equal to 38 per cent. on the proposed amount of capital. No doubt the whole capital will be eagerly subscribed. The arrangements in connection with the floating of the company have been entrusted to Mr. H. Russell Evans, of 52, Lombard-street, London, and of Newport, who has tately successfully launched several important colliery companies. Sir Frederick Perkins, M.P. for Southampton, is chairman of the company, and Mr. Alfred Goold, who has for m my years efficiently managed the collieries, will continue in that position.

A SUMPTUOUS BILL OF FARE.—At the conclusion of the business of the quarterly meeting of the tin plate workers, which took place in Liverpool, on Tuesday, about 260 gentlemen dined together at the Adelphi Hotel, when a real novelty was introduced. Instead of the ordinary bill of fare being printed upon the customary earls, it was embossed in gold upon plates of polished tin, and each of the guests was furnished with a copy.

THE MANCHESTER EXHIBITION OF APPLIANCES FOR THE ECONOMICAL CONSUMPTION OF FUEL.

In our notice this week we purpose dealing with several of the more important appliances for the manufacture of Peat Fuel.

MESSRS, CLAYTON, SON, AND HOWLETT'S PEAT MACHINERY.
The above firm are the largest exhibitors in this section of the exhibition, and their exhibit includes a full-sized machine for preparing MESSRS, CLAYTON, SON, AND HOWLETT'S PEAT MACHINERY.

The above firm are the largest exhibitors in this section of the exhibition, and their exhibit includes a full-sized machine for preparing peat for fuel, a small model of a drying-shed and drawings of machinery for making liquid fuel, charcoal, and compressing machinery for forming waste and slack into blocks of coal, and specimens of fuels and products made from peat by the Clayton process. The process of working the peat into fuel is as follows:—The crude peat is dug out and placed in trucks to the weight of about halfacton; the trucks are run upon rails to the works, and are drawn up to the plate form of the machine by a horizontal windlass, worked by a belt from the engine. The crude peat is then thrown into a hopper, and falls into a chamber in which a shaft carrying a set of screw-like blades revolves, cutting up the peat into very fine portions, thus liberating a good deal of the moisture, and at the same time kneeding it over and over. In mosses where there are stony peats, which would endanger the blades and screws in the machine, an arrangement for screening the peat at this point is introduced, and the stones are separated from the fibre and the peat. The cylinder, which forms the bed of the machine, has a central shaft revolving, upon which are fixed propelling screws, whilst a series of steel discs are so arranged upon it that they form a dissected double server running the whole length of the shaft. Along the bottom of the cylinder is a fixed row of cutting blades of hardened steel, between which the discs work as they revoive; by the joint action of the blades and screw the peat is forced along, and is carried within the reach of the discs, and at each revolution the peat is brought against the cutters by the forward action of the fibre of the peat is minced and reduced to a pulp, and brought into a homogeneous estate at the delivery end of the cylinder, from which it emerges through five openings in continuous rolls in a soft pulpy state, and

specific gravity of which is only about 6 per cent. less than and of ordinary coal.

KIDD'S PROCESS FOR CARBONISING PEAT.

Mr. Arthur Barff, of 24, Laurence Pountney-lane, London, exhibits a model of Joshua Kidd's apparatus for carbonising peat. In this the same principle is applied as in the patentee's method of utilising waste heat for warming, vapourising, and drying generally. The model shows two oven-like chambers 25 ft. by 10 ft., 3 ft. high, into which the dried peat is carried on convenient carriages, having gratings to hold the briquettees of peat. The chamber being filled is closed with iron doors, so as to exclude the admission of free oxygen. A furnace attached is then lighted, and the whole products of combustion, by means of an artificial draught, caused by jets of superheated steam, are forced into one of the chambers, the heat in which soon riess to between 300° and 400°. As the chamber contains no free oxygen, it is impossible for the charring peat to take fire.

The fuel used in the furnace is peat, which supplies the gases forced into the closed chamber. These heated gases are allowed to escape at the base of the chamber, and are then further utilised by being passed into the second chamber, which is also filled with briquettes of peat. By this apparatus the peat is carbonised at the lowest possible temperature, which to a great extent acts in retaining the volatile matters, and leaves the peat very rich in hydro-carbons. It is stated that the peat thus prepared will produce a gas of illuminating power of about 22 candles, and from 8000 to 9000 cubic feet per ton, leaving 33 gallons of a tarry oil, and 42½ gallons of water, containing sectio acid. The charcoal which remains after the gas is taken off contains only a trace of sulphur and no phosphorus, and is very valuable for smelting purposes.

DANCHELL'S PATENT PEAT CONDENSING MACHINES

DANCHELL'S PATENT PEAT CONDENSING MACHINES.

The Peat Engineering Company (Limited) of the Red Moss Works, Horwich, Lancashire, exhibit a working model of Danchell's patent peat condensing machines, of which they are the sole manufacturers. The machines, which are constructed of various sizes, to turn out from 5 to 200 tons per day, are in their leading principles something similar to those patented by Messrs. Clayton. The peat is fed in through a hopper, and passes into a cylinder, in which works a shaft, armed with cutters and discs, by which the crude material is thoroughly mascerated and reduced to pulp, in which state it is forced out in a long roil through an aperture of suitable shape and diameter, and afterwards cut into briquettes by a wired frame. The briquettes are afterwards dried in the sunal way under a covered shed, losing about one-half their bulk in the process, and in a fortnight are converted into good, hard, fine grained fuel. When converted into charcoal, which is of excellent quality, the briquettes are further reduced to one-third their original size. A good fuel is also produced by mixing with peat about one-eighth part of fine coal slack: and the Danchell peat fuel is also converted into sowage filters, by incorporating with the peat a mixture of clay, and charring them.

Mr. William Simpson, of Milton-on-Thames, exhibits a very handy portable peat manufacturing machine, which presents in its leading

Mr. William Simpson, of Milton-on-Thames, exhibits a very handy portable peat manufacturing machine, which presents in its leading features much similarity to the above, and Mr. A. C. Pelly, of Cornhill, London, exhibits drawings for condensing peat by the Eichorne process, which is as follows:—The peat is taken direct from the bog and thrown into a hopper feeding a cylinder in the machine, in which works an Archimedian screw, grinding the peat into a pulp, and thus breaking up the fibres for releasing the moisture. The pulp then passing through an aperture at the end is cut off by a rotating knife into suitable lengths, which fall into a revolving cylinder, giving them a spherical shape. They are then conveyed to drying-sheds, which consist of a number of inclined planes of open woodwork, where they are dried into hard balls of very excellent fuel.

THE VAN MINES-MONTHLY REPORT.

THE VAN MINES—MONTHLY REPORT.

April 8.—As under, Dog to hand you my monthly and setting report:—The 75, west of shaft, is set to six men, at 210s, per fathom; this level is driven 15 ft. west of shaft, is set to six men, at 210s, per fathom; this level is driven 15 ft. west of the shaft pool of the shaft, is set to four men, at 150s, per fathom; this end is worth 35f, per fathom. The 60, west of shaft, is set to six men, to drive upon the main leader, at 240s, per fathom; the ground here is very spare for driving; the lode in this end is worth 80f, per cubic fathom. The winze sinking below this level in the "bastard lode" is down of fms.; set to six men, at 240s, per fathom. The 60, east of shaft, is for the present suspended, and the men are put to strip down the lode from the present end, in order to prepare this piece of ground for stoping as soon as possible; set to eight men, at 100s, per fathom.

The stripping down of the lode to full width, at a point 14 fms. east of shaft, in the sides of this level, is set to eight men, at 120s. per fathom. We have also set to six men, to strip down the lode to full width, at a point 35 fms, west of shaft, at 80s, per fathom. The lode at these respective points is worth on the average 33f, per cubic fathom for lead ore. The 45 west is set to six men, to drive upon the main leader of the lode, 6 fms, stent, at 160s, per fathom. If an happy to inform sinking below this level (in the bastari lode), at a point 75 fms, west of shaft, is set to nine men, 12 fms, stent, at 160s, per fathom.

The cross-cut north from the bottom of the 54 has been driven 14 ft, 6 in; we are now just entering into the main lode, which is well mixed with lead throughout, but set to six men, at 60s, per fathom.

The 26 ditto, to eight men, at 60s, per fathom. The 26 ditto, to eight men, at 60s, per fathom. The 36 ditto, to eight men, at 60s, per fathom. The 26 ditto, to eight men, at 60s, per fathom. The 28 ditto, to eight men, at 60s, per fathom. The 80 ditto, to eight men, at 60s, per fathom. T

MINING NOTABILIA.

TEXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

BEDFORD UNITED.—There is no particular change since the meet-

Bedford United.—There is no particular change since the meeting. The mine altogether is looking very well.

Trevarrack.—Operations here have been ordered to be pushed forward with all prudent dispatch; there can be no doubt that good results will accrue to the shareholders. The shaft has to be sunk about 20 fms. more, as it is calculated to reach the Trenerom deposit; and after this is reached it is highly probable that they will soon be in a good dividend position. The mine is remarkably cheap to work, and the company has every advantage.

Providence.—The committee appointed by the adventurers in the Providence Mines have decided in favour of suspending almost all the underground operations, and dismissing all the agents except the purser and manager, who are to receive 1004, a year each. By adopting this course it is believed that the loss will be reduced to from 1804, to 1504, per month, whilst certain points will at the same time be developed. This will cause the dismissal of nearly 200 hands.

The following Reports arrived too late for insertion in their proper place:-The following Reports arrived too late for insertion in their proper place:—
SOUTH TOLCARNE.—J. Vivian and Son, J. Paull, April 8: We have cleared the engine-shaft to the bottom, which is the 20, and have just commenced sinking below the same; the lode is about 3 ft. wide in the eastern end of the shaft, and 1ft. wide in the western end, the whole of it being tinny, and we trust soon to find it becoming more so. The ground is easy for sinking in, and from present appearances we shall make good progress in getting down to the junction with the great tin lode. In the cross-cut north of engine-shaft we find there are fibres of lode scattered through the rock for a width of 9 ft., carrying a little copper ore and blende; but, the lode being so split up and disordered, we think it best to intersect it at the 30 before opening it out, as at this depth we should, according to the present underlay of the lodes, strike Fraser's and Vivian's lodes just at the point of their junction. In driving the deep adit level south, on the cross-course, the ground is favourable for speed. We have, according to the plan, about 12 fms. more to drive to reach Hickey's lode, or two months driving providing the ground continues as at present; price for driving is now 2l. 15s. per fathom with four men.

PESTARENA UNITED.—Thomas Roberts, April 2: Val Toppa: The end south of cross-cut, in No. 4 level, was driven during the past month 4.45 metres, and is set to four men for the present month at 60 frs. per metre. Last week we made a trial by a small mill of some ore (quartz, lead, and blende) taken from the flat course and branches in this end; it gave after the rate of 6 dwts. per ton. This is an improvement, and it is satisfactory to know that the quality improves as we advance, although the quantity is yet small. I would remark that as we advance the water follows forth, and for this reason the chances are that we shall have a change of ground or a more open lode further in the mountain. The winze in No. 4 level, on the great quartz lode, was sunk 2.75 metres, and is set to four men for April at 120 frs. per metre; lode 18 in. wide, quartz, with strings of pyrites. The end of No. 5 level advanced 5.50 metres; set for April to four men, at 50 frs. per metre. The channel in this end continues much the same, about 3 ft. wide, with occasional stones of quartz, carrying spots of pyrites.

THE EMMA MINE still continues to take out the ore from one of THE EMMA MINE SUII CONTINUES to take out the ore from one of the levels as well as from the late strike. The financial report, lately published in the Tribune, has had a marked effect upon owners of mines, who had always supposed, from English reports of the "dropping out of the bottom of this mine; that it might be so; but the truth must always prevail, and did so by showing a large surplus of money on hand, and the mine still shipping high-grade ore. The only drawbacks this mine has are the manipulations of the speculators in England, who have successfel in placing this valuable mine in a false position, and keeping the stock down by false reports and rumours. Notwithstanding these difficulties, Manager Atwood has unaaged the property well, and has a nice sum on hand clear of all expenses.—Salt Luke Deily Tribme, March 20.

EMMA-MORE POWERFUL PUMP ORDERED,-Mr. Silver's latest the invention and construction of a fine steam-plunger pump for e. He is now building another on a much larger scale for the same

*, * The Title-Page and INDEX to Volume XLIII., for the year 1875, was published in the Supplement to the Journal of Jan. 24.

SALES OF COPPER ORES.

COPPER ORES SOLD AT THE CORNWALL TICKETINGS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED MARCH, 1874.

		1014			
Mines.	Tons		Amo		
South Caradon	1630	********	£10,38	i e	
Devon Great Consols	2057	*******	6,93	2 5	
Glasgow Caradon		********	2,845		
Marke Valley	893		2,71	0	
Brookwood	605	********	2,701	11	6
West Seton	540		2,258	15	0
West Tolgus			2,087	5	
East Caradon Crenver and Abraham	435	********	2,054	4	0
Hingston Down	342	********	2,009	14	6
Gunnislake (Clitters)		********	1,768		0
South Carn Brea	265	********	1,752		0
East Pool	646	*******	1,605	14	6
Carn Brea	316	********	1,554	18	6
South Crofty		********	1,030	13	0
South Crofty Wheal Russell		*********	1,024 988		0
Bedford United		********	817		0
Prince of Wales	200	********	799	5	0
Wheal Crebor	160	********	701	10	6
West Basset	~103	*******	591		0
Gawton	222	********	577	19	0
West Maria and Fortescue	150	*******	512	2	6
Phœnix	80	********	455	0	0
Wheal Basset			426	2	0
West Caradon			384		0
St. Aubyn United		********	340	5	0
Wheal Seton		********	305	7	0
South Dolcoath		*******	286	8	6
Wheal Friendship		*******	284		0
Wheal Kitty			262	3	0
East Basset	BY 170	*******	238		0
Carn Camborne		********	234	0	0
East Grenville		********		15	0
Wheal Buller		********	206 188	7	0
East Seton			131	5	6
West Roskear		********	131	4	0
Duchy Great Consols		********		10	0
West Godolphin		*******	120	3	0
Dolcoath	33		119		6
Florence and Tonkin		*******		19	0
New Dolcoath			78	6	0
Great Work		*******		16	6
Calstock Consols		*******	77	7	0
Ambrose Lake		******	50		0
North Roskear Tin Valley		*******		10	0
New Rosewarne			47	8	0
North Crofty	2.1	*******		11	0
Taylor's Ore		*******	42	1	6
West Gorland		*******		10	0
Franco Consols		*******		10	0
South Frances		*******	26	0	0
Burra Burra		*******	21		0
South Tolcarne		********	5	0	0
					0
COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES V	VER	e pm	CHART	T	
Vivian and Sons 2					
P. Grenfell and Son	143	£			7
Nevill, Druce, and Co 2	1197	*****	5,859		0
Williams, Foster, and Co 2	313		8,098 8,734	8	5
Mason and Elkington 9	242		7,471		3
Copper Miners' Company	908		6,005	3 1	
Charles Lambert	538				6
Newton, Keates, and Co.	275				6
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co 1	281	*******	3,768		9
Tetal	_				_

13,045

£52,879 9 0

COPPER ORES SOLD AT THE SWANSE QUARTER ENDED MAI	A TI	CKETI	NGS	F	OR	THE
Mines. BRITISH.						
Berehaven	Tons		A	mo	unt	
Knockmahon	302	******				0
Pallacon maide	302		. 1,		13	6
Ballycummisk Bampfylde	104	******		503		0
Dampryide					10	0
Fursdon	134	*******		316		0
Cooshen				78		0
Total	1786	*******	£ 8,	763	16	6
COLONIAL.						
Cape	2877	********	£73,	144	10	6
West Canadi	437	********	6,	114	7	0
Union	1612	*******	3.6	116	18	6
Concordia	97	*******	3.	178	8	6
Stanley	20	*******		93	0	0
Total	5043	*******	£87,1	47	4	6
FOREIGN.						
Telhadella	90		8 3	05	10	0
Spanish	5	********	1	00	0	0
Portuguese	3	*********		87	0	0
Total	0.0	*	0 -	ion.	20	_
RECAPITULATIO		********		182	10	0
British	1708		60'	00	10	
Colonial	1100	*******	a 0,1	03	10	6
Foreign	0049	******	01,1			
Sundries	801	*******	0.0	92		6
	-	********	2,3	42	14	0
Total	7558	********	£99,2	46	5	6
COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES	WEF	E PU	RCH	S	ED.	
Copper Miners' Company	1303		£17.0		9	6
P. Grenfell and Sons	580		10.5		18	0
Nevill, Druce, and Co	1439		13.7			0
Vivian and Sons	1280		12,5		4	6
Williams, Foster, and Co	1141		9,8		0	0
British and Foreign Copper Company	234	**********	6,3			6
Mason and Elkington	454	********	9,3			6
Charles Lambert	545		11.3		2	0
Ravenhead Copper Company	138	********	3,6			0
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co	444	********	4,7	08	11	6
Total			£99,2	46	5	6

TO IRONMASTERS OR CAPITALISTS.

THE OWNER of a HEMATITE IRON MINE, in NORTH WALES, is desirous of arranging with a capitalist to WORK and MORE FULLY OPEN OUT THE SAME. The following is a condensed analysis of the policy of the condensed analysis of the plant of the condense of

WATTS, RICHARDS, AND PITWOOD MERCHANTS,
PENNER WHARF, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIEB STEPHEN AND REES, SAW MILLS, GREENFIELD STREET.

Unporters of every description of wood for colliery purposes BENNETTS' SAFETY FUSE WORKS, ROSKEAR, CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.

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PURPOSES, Suitable for wet or dry ground, and effective in tropical or Polar Clim

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IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING WILL BE HELD IN LONDON on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, May 6th, 7th, and 5th, 1874.

The Council are open to receive communications on any subject connected with the Iron of Steel Trades. These should be addressed to the General Secretary, Mr. the Iron of Steel Trades.

The Council are open to receive communications on any subject connected with the Iron of Steel Trades.

The London, S.W., or Royal Jones, 7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, London, S.W., or Royal Exchange, Middlesborough.

THE NORTH LANCASHIRE AND CUMBERLAND EXCHANGE.

THE COMMITTEE beg to announce that a GENERAL EXCHANGE has been established at BARROW-IN-FURNESS, and that the FIRST MEETING will be HELD at the TOWN HALL, BARROW, on MONDAY, the 13th April, from Twelve to Two o'clock.

MONDAY, the 13th April, from Twelve to Two o'clock.

J. T. SMITH, Esq. (Mayor of Barrow), will open the Exchange.

By order of the Committee,

C. J. COPELAND, Hon. Sec.

By order of the Committee, C. J. COPELAND, Hon. Sec.

_The North Lancashire and Cumberland Exchange will be open every Mon
the transaction of business at the same time and place until further notice

SOCIETY OF ARTS-CANTOR LECTURES.

A COURSE OF SEVEN LECTURES, BY PROFESSOR BARFF,
M.A. "ON CARBON, AND CERTAIN COMPOUNDS OF CARBON,
TREATED IN REFERENCE TO HEATING AND ILLUMINATING," will be
given at Eight o'clock on consecutive MONDAY EVENINGS, commencing of

given at Eight occurse as a September of the course, can be obtained from the Secretary. Price, Tickets, Admitting to the course, can be obtained from the Secretary. Price, By order, P. LE NEVE FOSTER, Secretary. Society's House, John-street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

HEMATITE ORE.

THE WEST YORKSHIRE IRON AND COAL COMPANY (LIMITED) are ready to RECEIVE TENDERS for a SUPPLY of the best quality of ENGLISH or SPANISH ORE for BLAST FURNACES, Address, 72, Wellington-street, Leeds.

COAL LANDS FOR SALE IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE UNDERSIGNED has FOR SALE FOUR PROPERTIES. 1 of ONE THOUSAND ACRES EACH, near SYDNEY, N.S.W., each containing from 20 to 60 feet of good coal in from Two to Five Seams. Price,

Full particulars, with references, on application to-

C. MITCHELL, Macleay-street, Sydney, N.S.W. BALMYNHEAR MINE, IN THE PARISH OF WENDRON.

CORNWALL. NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE HOLD TO KEED TO WEED THE SAME, addressed to such committee, at No. 47, Church-street, Falmouth, on or before the 25th of April, 1874, and notice is hereby further given, that the Committee will not be RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PAYMENT OF ANY CLAIMS, of which they shall not then have had notice.

By order of the Committee.

Daved Falmouth, this 31st day of March, 1874.

not then have had notice.
Dated Falmouth, this 31st day of March, 1874.

ANGLO-MEXICAN MINT COMPANY.—
4, Finsbury-place South, E.C., April 9th, 1874.
Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of share-holders in this company will be HELD at the office, as above, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of April next. The chair will be taken at One oclock precisely.

JAMES GARLAND, Secretary.

JAMES GARLAND, Secretary.

THE LINARES LEAD MINING COMPANY
(LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of
the shareholders in this company will be HELD at this office, on THURSDAY,
the léth instant, at One o'clock P.M.,
To receive the accounts, balance sheet, and reports of the directors, auditors,
superintendents, and mining ag ints for the half-year ending 31st December, 1873.
To elect three directors in the place of William Henderson, Charles Morris, and
John Robinson Peill, Essirs, who go out of office by rotation. They are ail eligible,
and offer themselves for re-election.
To appoint two auditors for the ensuing year; H. D. Abercrombie and F. W.
Bigge, Esqrs., who are eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
And for general business, as authorised by the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board, H. SWAFFIELD, Secretary.
No. 5, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London, 8th April, 1874.

THE ALAMILLOS COMPANY

MELLINGE STREET, DIAGNO, SER APRIL, 1874.

THE ALAMILLOS COMPANY

LIMITEDD.

Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at this office, on THURSDAY, the left instant, at a quarter to Two o'clock P.M.,

To receive the accounts and balance-sheet, with reports from the directors, auditors, superintendents, and mining agents for the half-year ending 31st December, 1873.

To elect two directors in the place of William Cox and Richard Taylor, Esqs., who go out of office by rotation. They are both eligible, and offer themselves for reelection.

re-election.

To appoint two auditors for the ensuing year: Frederick W. Bigge and Edward J. Bunny, Esqrs., who are eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

And for general business, as authorised by the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board, H. SWAFFIELD, Secretary.

No. 5, Queen-street place, Upper Thames-street, London, April 8, 1874.

No. 5, Queen-street place, Upper Thannes-street, London, April 8, 1874.

The Heart Formula of the Colombia of the Colombia of the Colombia of the Shareholders in this company will be Hell at this office, on Thursday, the lish instant, at half-past Two o'clock P.M., To receive the accounts, balance-sheet, and reports of the directors, auditors, superintendents, and mining agents for the half year ending 31st December, 1873.

To receive the accounts, balance-sheet, and reports of the directors, auditors, superintendents, and mining agents for the half year ending 31st December, 1873.

To receive the accounts, balance-sheet, and reports of the directors, auditors, to go out of office by rotation. They are both eligible, and offer themselves for re-election. A vacancy having occurred on the board in consequence of the retirement of Mr. Charles Morris, the directors have provisionally elected Mr. F. W. Bigge, one of the auditors, to the vacant office. This election will require the sareholders confirmation.

To appoint two auditors for the ensuing year: Mr. James T. Dorington, who is eligible, offers himself for re election: and Mr. E. J. Bunny, who is also qualified, offers himself for re election: and Mr. F. W. Bigge.

And for general business, as authorised by the Deed of Settlement.

By order of the Board, H. SWAFFIELD, Secretary.

No. 5, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames street, London, 8th April, 1874.

THE MCFARLAND PUMP COMPANY (LIMITED). The 4-in. ROTARY PUMP discharges "20,000 gallons in 41 minutes"—vide Daily News, 7th March, 1874, and Mining Journal, 14th March, 1874.

3, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED).— ESTABLISHED 1847. OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

MANUFACTURERS of RAILWAY CARRIAGES and WAGONS, and EVERY DESCRIPTION of IRONWORK.

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ON

enger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment, over a period of years. RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.

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THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED)
MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, for
HIRE and SALE, by immediate or deferred payments. They have also wagons
for hire capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specially for shipping purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract.

EDMUND FOWLER, Sec.
WAGON WORKS,—SMETHWICK, BIRMINGHAM.

* * Loans received on Debenture: particulars on application.

Now ready, price 3s., by post 3s. 3d., Fifth Edition; Fifteenth Thousand Copies, much improved, and enlarged to nearly 300 pages. HOPTON'S CONVERSATIONS ON MINES, between Father and

The additions to the work are near 80 pages of useful information, principally questions and answers, with a view to assist applicants intending to pass an examination as mine managers, together with tables, rules of measurement, and other information on the moving and propelling power of ventilation, a subject which has caused so much controversy.

The following few testimonials, out of hundreds in Mr. Hopton's possession, speak to the value of the work:—

is to the value of the work:—
The book cannot fail to be well received by all connected with collieries."—

"Such a work, well understood by miners, would do more to prevent colliery accidents than an army of inspectors."—Colliery Guardian.

"Its contents are really valuable to the miners of this country."—Miners' Conference.

ference.

"I have works priced £4 that do not contain the same information."—W. W. Exrice, Colliery Viewer.

"The work is replete on the subject of underground management."—M. Bankers, Colliery Proprietor.

"I have had 20 years" management. It is the best work I ever read, and deserves to be circulated in every colliery district."—Jos. Eames.

"900 copies have been ordered in Wigan alone, and this is but a tithe of those to whom the book should commend itself."—Wigan Examiner.

The back should commend itself."—Wigan Examiner.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WHEAL LOVELL MINING COMPANY.—By direction of His Honor, the Vice Warden, notice is hereby given, that on Saturday, the 25th day of April instant, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Registrar's Office, at Truro, in the county of Cornwall, this Court will PROCEED to MAKE a CALL Of SEVEN SHILLINGS PER SHARE on all the Contributories of the said company settled on the List of Contributories thereof as present members.

All persons interested therein are entitled to attend at the time and place aforesaid to offer objections to such call.

JOHN HENRY HAMLEY, Official Liquidator.

Dated Stannaries Court Office, Truro, the 9th day of April, 1874.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 and 1867, and of the TERRAS TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a PEHTION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 2nd day of April instant, presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, by James Pearce and Henry Peuvece, of Tavistock, within the Stannaries of Devon, ironfounders, creditors of the said company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at No. 59t, Onslow square, Brompton, in the county of Middlesex, on Monday, the 20th day of April instant, at Three o clock in the afternoon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioner, his solicitor, or agent, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., Secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same, from the petitioner, his solicitor, or agent, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before Thursday, the 16th day of April inst., and notice thereof must, at the same time, be given to the petitioners, JOHN GILBERT CHILCOTT, Truro.

Solicitor for the Petitioners).

JOHN ELLIOTT FOX, 66, Chancery-hane, London (The Agent of the said Solicitor). N the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 and 1867, and of

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 and 1867, and of the BOSCASWELL DOWNS TIN AND COPPER MINES ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 2nd day of April int., presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries by Thomas Silk, of 37, Warwick-road, Brompton, in the county of Middlesex, engineer, a contributory and reeditor of the said association, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden at No. 39p, Onslow-square, in Brompton aforesaid, on Monday, the 20th day of April instant, at half-past Three o'clock in the afternoon. Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioner, his solicitors, or their agent, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., Secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro. Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same from the petitioner, or his solicitors, or their agent, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio. Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing in opposition to the petition must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the 18th day of April instant, and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioner, his solicitors, or their agent.

ROBERT MACLEANE PAUL, Truro, Cornwall (Agent for Rogers and Son, Helston, Cornwall, Petitioner's Solicitors). Dated Truro, the 6th day of April, 1874. IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 and 1867, and of

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries,

Stannaries of Cornwall.

In the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 and 1867, and of the BOSCASWELL DOWNS TIN AND COPPER MINES ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 7th day of April instant, presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries by Edwyn Stephen Boyns, of No. 8, Old Jewry, in the City of London, Gentleman, a contributory and creditor of the said association, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at No. 39n, Onslow-square, Brompton, in the county of Middlesex, on Monday, the 20th day of April instant, at half-past Three c'clock in the afternoon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioner, his solicitors, or his agents, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., Secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same, from the petitioner, or his solicitors, or their agents, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

per folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, muse is filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the 16th day of April inst and notice thereof must, at the same time, be given to the petitioner, his solic ors, or their agents.

CARLYON AND PAULL, Truro, Cornwall GREGORY, ROWCLIFFES, AND RAWLE, I, Bedford-row, London Dated Truro, this 9th day of April, 1874.

(Agents of the said Solicitors). tors, or their agents.

VALUABLE CHINA CLAY WORK, IRON AND TIN MINE FOR SALE

ESSRS. HANCOCK AND SON are instructed by the Mortgagee to Offer For Sale, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the White Hart Hotel, St. Austell, on Monday, the 13th day of April next, at Five o'clock in the evening, as a going concern, subject to such conditions as will then and there be produced, all that VALUABLE CHINA-CLAY WORK AND IRON AND TIN MINE, called

AND TIN MINE, called

THE HARTLEY IRON ORE, TIN, AND CHINA-CLAY

WORKS, OTHERWISE SAVATH,

Situate in the parish of LUXULYAN, in the county of CORNWALL, including the LEASE or SETT, together with the WHOLE of the VALUABLE MINING PLANT, MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and EFFECTS thereon, comprising amongst numerous other effects:—
An excellent 25 in. cylinder ROTARY ENGINE, with a heavy fly-wheel, and ONE 8 ton BOILER, with connections complete.
1 20 fm. 13 in. drawing lift, new; 1 10 fm. 11 in. ditto; 1 8 fm. 8 in. ditto; 120 fms. bridge iron rails; 120 fms. 1 in. and 1½ in. iron rods; pulleys and stands; 30 fms. 9 in. launders; 20 fms. 6 in. ditto; 30 fms. 12 in. by 7 in. launders; 3 balance bobs; WATER WHEEL, 10 ft. diameter, and 4 ft. 6 in. breast, with iron axle and ring; capstan, capstan chain, horse whim, whim rope, 3 pair of shears, a quantity of new and old iron, large drop screw, chains, timber in balk and plank, oil, grease, kibbles, wood pump, tackles, wheelbarrows, picks, shovels, sledges, smiths' bellows, anvil, vice, smiths' tools, carpenters' bench, &c.

Also, about 300 tons of CHINA-CLAY in the dry tank, and a quantity of IRON ORE ready for the market.

The set is large, and the bed of clay therein seems to be extensive: three iron

Also, about 300 tons of CHINA-CLAY in the dry tank, and a quantity of IRON ORE ready for the market.

The sett is large, and the bed of clay therein seems to be extensive; three iron lodes run through the sett, one of which is very large, and has been extensively wrought on. The dues are very low, and the carriage by the Cornwall Minerals Railway to Fowey or Par will be comparatively light.

To view, apply to the Agent, on the Works; and for further information to the Auctioneers.—Sydney-place, St. Austell, March 28, 1874.

THE GUNPOWDER MILLS, EWELL, SURREY, With the valuable PLANT and MACHINERY, equal to the manufacture of 20 tons of black powder, or 10 tons of sporting powder, per week. With possession.

20 tons of black powder, or 10 tons of sporting powder, per week. With possession.

MESSRS. FULLER, HORSEY, SON, AND CO. are instructed by the Patent Gunpowder Company (Limited) to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, on Wednesday, April 22, at One o'clock precisely, in One Lot, the old-established and well-known GUN POWDER MILLS, situate at EWELL, SURREY, on the Hog's Mill River, which rises a short distance from the property, and flows into the Thames at Kingston, and from which the motive-power is derived: together with the whole of the fixed PLANT and MACHINERY.

The property comprises the UPPER and LOWER MILLS, consisting of SIX DETACHED BUILDINGS, fitted with FIVE PAIRS IRON FACED GRANTIE EDGE RUNNERS, driven by THREE breast-shot WATER-WHEELS; INCOR PORATING MILLS, with FOUR PAIRS IRON-FACED GRANTIE EDGE RUNNERS, and TWO PAIRS CAST-IRON EDGE RUNNERS, driven by a 30-horse power HORIZONTAL DOUBLE CYLINDER CONDENSING STEAMENGINE, by Easton and Amos, with shafting and gearing; a brick built steamengine house, brick-built boiler-house, with TWO CORNISH BOILERS; wo newly-creeted substantial brick buildings, intended for workshops, each 80 ft. 6 in. by 2ft.6 in.; CORNING HOUSE, with breaking rollers, elevators, &c., driven by a breast-shot WATER-WHEEL, brick-built store, 24 ft. by 23 ft., with p reh and landing-place for boat; press-house, fitted with HYDRAULIC PRESS, 12-inch ram; beating-engine house, with BEATING-ENGINE, 12 ft. long by 6 ft. wide, a breast-shot WATER-WHEEL, brick-built store, 24 ft. by 23 ft., with p reh and landing-place for boat; press-house, fitted with HYDRAULIC PRESS, 12-inch ram; beating-engine house, with BEATING-ENGINE, 12 ft. long by 6 ft. wide, driven by a separate WATER-WHEEL; BREAKING MACHINE and HYDRAULIC PRESS, with 10-inch ram; separating-house, with SEPARATING MACHINE; glazing house, with 16 grating-barries, dusting-house over, with two dusting-reels, driven by a separate WATER-WHEEL; two brick-built packing-shops, or stores, fitted with iron hot water pipes and boilers adjoining; a new brick-built magazine, 24 feet square; composition-house, with PAIR GRANTIE EDGE RUNNERS, and CHARCOAL MILL, driven by a 6-horse power HORIZONTAL STEAM-ENGINE, with CORNISH BOILERS; charcoal-house and store: large barn, stabiling, outhouses, and range of workshops; a capital residence store; large barn, stabling, outhouses, and range of workshops; a capital residence for principal or manager, engineer's house, counting house, and fifteen cottages for workmen.

for workmen.

The entire estate, including garden, meadow and arable land, and water, covers a total area of 73 & 1 R. 2 P., or thereabouts.

The buildings are well arranged, principally detached, and spread over the works at convenient and indicious distances; and the powder is conveyed from one part of the works to the other entirely by water earrings.

The whole held on lease for a term of 15½ years, from June 24, 1872, at the very low rent of £488 cs. 3d. per annum, to include the use of the machinery.

To be viewed till the sale by orders only, which may be had of the auctioneers.

Printed partrenlars, with plans, may be had of Messrs. ELMSLIF, FORSTH, and SERGHYLK, Solicitovs, 27, Eachenhall-street, E.C.; at the Mart; and of Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, BON, and Oo., 11, BHEWS-square, London, E.C.

TO INVESTORS.

TWO SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES SUCH AS ARE SELDOM MET WITH—the one, a COTTON SPINNING CONCERN, ready for IMMEDIATE WORKING, and stocked with the most VALUABLE MACHINERY, at present and for the past 22 years in ACTIVE TRADE, and which has always realised very large profits—ARE NOW OFFERING.

Bona fide investors only are invited to apply for interests therein. Adventitions investors, speculating with the object of receiving promotion money, will not be treated with.

Those only who desire to secure a permanent income on a moderate for each poly personally, or address by better.

ed with.

ose only who desire to secure a permanent income on a moderate investment,
apply personally, or address by letter—

MR. HALLAS, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, 32, FAULKNER STREET,

MANCHESTER,

Who will furnish the fullest information, and to probable investors furnish letters of introduction to view the properties.

SLATE QUARRY IN NORTH WALES.

SLATE QUARRY IN NORTH WALES.

THE OWNER of the above WISHES to have a PARTNER, with £800, to WORK a SLATE and SLAB QUARRY, in NORTH WALES, which is ready for immediate profits, only the machinery is defective, and must have an additional engine. The carriage of slate to sea and rall is only 3s, per ton. Rent, £25 per lnnum, and 1s, per ton royalty. £600 of the above sum to be laid out on the works, and the remaining £200 to go to the present owner, for which ewill give one half his interest in the undertaking, on a lease for 31 years, vendable for the same period. A gentleman who could devote his time to the business of selling the produce and transact money matters preferred.

The quarry is situate within three miles of a beautiful town in Carnarvonshire, North Wales, and a fine scaport.

The owner is satisfied that the above sum will be sufficient to make £2000 a year clear profits.

Applications in the first place to be made to "Quarry Owner," Mining Journal Office, 26, Fleet street, London, E.C.

TO CAPITALISTS.

TO BE SOLD, one of the LARGEST FIELDS, situated in the heart of GERMANY, containing INEXHAUSTIBLE QUANTITIES of PLASTIC CLAY, of the purest quality, sultable for any purpose, COAL, ARONACCOUS QUARTZ, LIMESTONE, &c., yleiding 20 to 25 per cent. net profit at least. Every possible facility of transport by rail and river on the spot. Agents able to introduce the business wanted.

Address, "C. B.," No. 10, Edmund-street, Bradford, Yorkshire.

SALE OF MINE IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

SALE OF MINE IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

TO BE SOLD, BY TENDER, on account of exhaustion of capital, the LEASE (above 14 years of which are unexpired) of the OHIO MINE, in the Isle of Man, and all MATERIALS threwith connected, comprising WATER WHEEL, 30 feet diameter and 4 feet breadth; 70 fathoms of 6 inch PUMP8; RODS, CASING, TOOLS, and all other effects, in first class order, having been but a few years in use, the property of the Ohio Crown Lead and Silver Mining Company (Limited).

The nune is sunk to a depth of 70 fathoms, and over \$00 fathoms of driving have been effected, which have produced several tons of silver-lead ore.

It is the general opinion of mining engineers that large deposits of ore will be found in depth.

The works are situate alongside the Baldwin River, which affords a supply of water the year round, adequate to all mining purposes.

The sett contains upwards of 400 acres, through which the great Foxdale lode is supposed to pass, and is about four miles from the port of Douglas.

Further particulars may be had from the undersigned, to whom tenders are to be forwarded up to the 1st of May next.

March 13, 1574.

FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR MAKING A FORTUNE.

TO BE SOLD, PART OF ENTIRE (former preferred) of a COLLIERY ROYALTY, of about 170 acres, in NORTH WALES. The plt is sunk 40 yards deep to the scam containing the best description of Cannel. There are six other seams of good coal (the first being King Coal, only 14 yards under it) known to be beneath this seam. Its situation being half a mile from a railway station, and also admirably adapted for land sale, close to excellent roads, the working expenses, royalty, rent, and outlay small for a probable get in a few weeks of 400 tons daily at an almost fabulous profit, render the present undertaking one well worthy the immediate attention of capitalists, coal dealers, gas manufacturers, or colliery proprietors.

Address, "Q. E. D.," care of Mr. Watson, 15, Fenwick-street, Liverpool.

TO CAPITALISTS OR PROMOTERS DESIROUS TO MAKE MONEY. TO BE SOLD, a COLLIERY ROYALTY in NORTH WALES, O BE SOLD, a COLLIERY ROYALTY in NORTH WALES, close to rail or shipping port; several shafts partially sunk; ceal fully proved of four seams of good house and steam coals in an area of upwards of 400 acres of surface. It adjoins the West Mostyn Coal Field, just successfully launched, where other under seams (including Cannel) have been proved, in addition to the above, so that eminent engineers state that the available coal in this royalty may be 88 ft. thick. Present holder will arrange to SELL the ENTIRE to an INDIVIDUAL or COMPANY FOR WHAT IT COST HIM, dividing all profit made above, which, even in a normal state of the coal trade, must be large, certain, and safe. Surveys ty eminent Staffordshire and Weish engineers have already been made.

Address, "Nil Desperandum," care Mr. Watson, 15, Fenwick-street, Liverpool.

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TO MINE AND COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.

TO BE SOLD, a DIRECT-ACTING BEAM PUMPING AND CONDENSING ENGINE, 64 in. cylinder, 10 ft. stroke, with nozzles, 39 in. ir pump and condenser, injection cock, plug rod, massive double beam 33 ft. long about 26 tons), with massive centre carriage, brasses, gudgeon, holding down pin, balance weight, &c.; has only worked about twelve months; is in excellent condition.

Apply to Mr. James Payne, Berse Drelincourt Cottage, Wrexham. RAILS FOR SALE, in great variety of sections (perfect, slightly defective, and second hand), 14 to 82 lbs. per yard. Abo CHAIRS alightly defective, and second hand), 14 to 82 lbs. per yard and the other NECESSARY FITTINGS.

Apply to BREYEN, RICHARDSON, and Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, AND OTHERS.

PIT SINKING.

FOR SALE, and ready for immediate delivery), a 14, 18, 25, and 35 horse power PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, with link motion

versing gear.
WINDING DRUM, GEAR, &c., complete.
Also, a 9-horse power VERTICAL ENGINE, with link motion reversing gear, Also, a 9-horse power VERTICAL ENGINE, with link motion reversing gear, suitable for mining operations.

FOR SALE,—An excellent PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES; and a 7-ft. PAN MORTAR MILL. Apply to—

BARROWS AND STEWART, ENGINEERS, BANBURY.

OR SALE, OR HIRE, the following NEW or SECONDHAND VERTICAL ENGINES.

Vertical Combined Engines and Boilers
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-71/4 in. cylinders. ditto ditto ditto ditte ditto ditto ditto 2-9% CRANES AND WINDING ENGINES. Steam Cranes for ditto ditto

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| S × 4 | 1 | Centrifugal Fump | 10 × 5 | 4 | ditto | 12 × 6 | 7 | ditto | 14 × 7 | 4 | ditto | 16 × 8 | 2 | Centractors Pumps. | 24 × 8 | 3 | Deep Well Pumps | Planger Pump | Pl 3 Chain Pumps 5 inch.

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2 Blowing Faus, 12 in.; 1 Iron Pug Mill, 4' 4" × 2'0"; 1 Punching and Shearing Machine, for ½ in.; 1 disto disto, for ½ in.; 1 Crossoting Cylinder, 46 ft. × 9' × 94 place. &c. &c. &c. &c.

HENRY SYKES, 66, BANKSIDE, LONDON.

FOR SALE, a HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, 13% in. cylinder, 24 in. stroke; HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, 10 IN. cylinder, 30 in. stroke; and a PAR of GUN METAL PUMPS in. diameter, 12 in. stroke; also, a TUBULAR BOILER, up to 60-horse power, 6 Yorkshire palates throughout.

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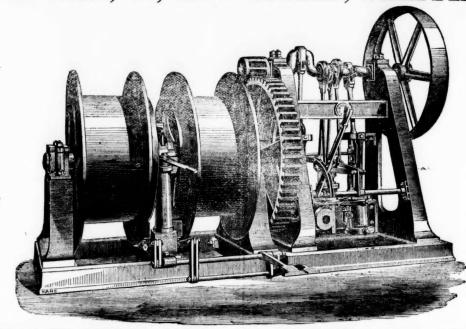
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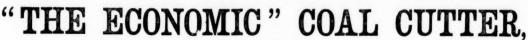
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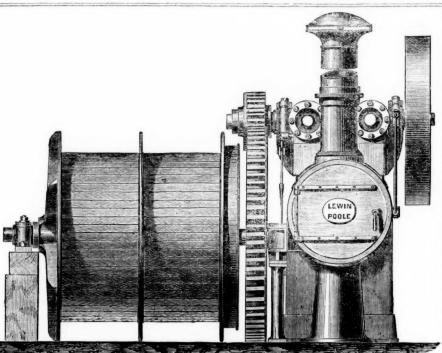
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J. G. CRANSTON begs to announce that he is now prepared to supply the above machine.

The "CRANSTON" ROCK DRILL is already in successful operation in several Mines in the North

STEAM BOILERS, AIR COMPRESSORS, and all other MINING MACHINERY supplied. For prices, estimates, and other particulars, apply to-

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THIS OIL is suitable to every kind of Machinery; it is used almost exclusively in Her Majesty's Dockyards and Fleet, and by the War Office and East India Government; as well as by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., Pacific Steam Navigation Co., P. and O. Co., Cunard Co., and by most of the other important Royal Mail Steam Fleets in the kingdom. It is also extensively employed on the various railways, and by many of the leading engineering and manufacturing firms at home and abroad. "Chemical Laboratory, 7, Printing House-square, Blackfriars, April, 1959. "Thereby certify that the Rangoon Engine Oil, manufactured by Messrs, Chas. Price and Co., is free from any material which can produce corrosion of the metal work of machinery. It is calculated, indeed, to protect metallic surfaces from oxidation, and, from its peculiar character, is not liable to lead to spontaneous combustion of cotton wate or any similar material which might become imbued with it, as is the case with Rape, Gallipoli, and Oilve Oils. The lubricating power of this oil is equal to Sporm or Lard Oil.

Extract from Mr. Baxter's Speech in the House of Commons, May 31st, 1870:—

Chas. Price and Co.'s Rangoon Oil—"a vastly superior article" (speaking of Gallipoli) oil at 272 per ton)—" was obtained for from £40 to £45 per ton."

Every parcel of the Oil sent from the Works bears the Trade Mark of the Firm, and as many spurious imitations of the Rangoon Engine Oil are sold purchasers are requested to observe that none is genuine which does not bear this mark.

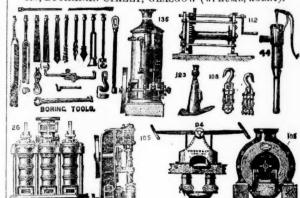
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THE MINING SHARE LIST.

BRITISH	DIVIDEND	MINES.
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	2111110								
Sh res	. Mines.	Paid.			Clos. Pr.			er share. Last	
1300	Alderley Edge, c. Cheshire"	10 0 0	***				16 8	0 5 0Oct.	1873
20000	Allt-y-Crib, l, Talybont*	2 0 0	***	E1/	5 5%		2 0	0 0 6Feb. 0 2 0June	1873
30000	Bampfylde, c, i, mn., Devon*	1 00	***	514	0 0%		10 9	o a oJune	1010
5500	Blaen Caelan, s-l, Cardigan* (24 sh.)	3 10 0	**				5 6	0 2 0Oct.	1871
18000	Boscaswell Downs, t, c, St. Just *		***		15 20		15 0		
800	Botallack, t, c, St. Just Bronfloyd, *ts-l, (£3000 Deb. B. Sp.ct.)	100 0 0	***		20 20	110		2 JJan.	
4000	Brookwood, c, Buckfastleigh	1 16 0	***				14 6		1873
8348	Cargoll, s-l, Newlyn	4 17 11	***			(16 3	0 12 6Oct.	1872
45400	Cashwell / Cumberland*	2 10 0	***			1	4 0	0 4 0Aug.	1872
7500	Castle an-Dinas, t, St. Columb* Carn Brea, c, t, Illogan† Cath. & Jane, l.* Penrhyndendraeth	2 0 0	***			0	10 0	0 2 0July	1873
1000	Carn Brea, c, t, Illogant	35 0 0	***	29	8234 35	308		1 0 0Feb.	1874
6000	Cath. & Jane, 1.* Penrhyndendraeth	5 0 0				0		0 7 6June	
3450	Cook's Kitchen, t, Hogan'	20 4 9	***		5% 6%		17 0		1873
	Devon Gt. Consols, c, Tavistock ! "	0 12 0	***		1% 1%			0 12 0May	
	Dolcoath, c, t, Camborne	10 14 10	406	90	29 31	104		0 12 6Jan.	
10000	East Balleswidden, t, Sancreed*	2 14 6	***	34	1 134		19 0	0 0 5Feb. 0 2 0Oct.	1872
300	East Caradon, c, St. Cleer† East Darren, l, Cardiganshire	32 0 0	-	- 73	/3	921	10 0	1 0 0Apr.	
6400	East Pool, t, c, Illogan	0 9 9	***	5%	5% 5%	13	11 3	0 2 6. May	1873
8000	Exmouth s.l. Christow	0 7 6	***		-//-	0	1 0		
2800	Exmouth, s-l, Christow	25 0 0	***				15 0 (0 10 0 Bept.	
40000	Glasgow Cara., c" [30,000 £1 p., 10,000		***	114	1 11/4	0	4 10.	0 1 0Bept.	
15000	Great Laxey, l, Isle of Man*	4 0 0	***	12	11 12		17 0	0 6 0Apr.	1874
25000	Great West Van, I, Cardigan*	2 0 0	***			0		0 1 0Sept.	1873
8093	Great Wheal Vor, t, c, Helston	40 15 0	***	36	1 1/4		19 6		
	Green Hurth, I, Durham*	0 6 0	***	514	5 51/4	62		0 4 0Nov.	1878
1024	Herodsfoot, I, near Liskeardt	8 10 0	***	11/	1 11%	4	3 0	0 15 0Oct. 0 5 0Dec.	1979
12000	Hingston Downs, c, Calstock*† (£1 s Killaloe, sl, Tipperary		***	1	3/1		3 1114	0 0 6Mar.	
400	Lichard / Cardiganshire	1 0 0	***		/4 -	561	10 0	0 0Jan.	
5120	Lisburne, l, Cardiganshire Lovell, t, Wendron Minera Mining Co., l, Wrexham*	0 10 0	***			0	17 6	0 1 6Jan.	
9000	Minera Mining Co., L. Wrexham*	5 0 0	***	271/2	25 2736	63		0 4 0Feb.	
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland, cl, c, l*	7 0 0	***	55/8	51/4 51/4	0	8 0	0 3 6July	
12000	North Hendre, I, Wales	2 10 0	***				12 6	0 2 6 Jan.	1874
2000	North Levent, t. c. St. Just	11 96	***			4			
27000	Old Treburgett, * s-l, ordinary shares	1 0 0	***	34	34 % 5/4 3/4	0			
9000	Old Treburgett, s.l (10 per ct. pref.)	0 10 0	***	₹8	1/2 3/4		0 101/2	0 0 10½ Feb.	
5694	Pedn-an-drea, t, Redruth	8 2 0	***	1%	1 11/4			6 0Nov.	
	Penhalls, t, St. Agnes	3 0 0	***	¥	1/2 5/8	0			1079
4000	Penstruthal, t, c, Gwennap	4 13 4	***	41/4	3 31/2		19 10	4 0Nov.	
1779	Phonix, t, c, Linkinhorne Polberro, t, St. Agnes	15 0 0				1	12 6	5 0Mar.	
18000	Prince Patrick, * s-l, Holywell	1 0 0	***			0		2 0Jan.	1874
1120	Providence, t, Lelantt (last call Mar. '74			3	11/4 13/4	104	12 6		1872
12000	Roman Gravels, I, Salop*	7 10 0	***	15	141/4 15	3	13 6	0 8 6Apr.	
10000	Shelton, cl, t, St. Austell	1 0 0	***			0		1 0Feb.	
6000	Slimeford Dressing, t, Calstock*	1 0 0		40	10 48	0		1 1Sept.	
512	South Caradon, c, St. Cleer	1 5 0	***	40	40 45	712		1 0 0Jan.	
5000	South Carn Brea, c, t, Illogan	1 17 6	***	11/2	11/2 3	0		2 6July	
6000	South Darren, I, Cardigan*	3 6 6	***					4 0Nov.	
12000	St. Just Amalgamated, t*	8 10 0	***	7	734 814	3			1873
2000	Tankerville, l, Salop* Terras, t, St. Austell*	1 0 0	***		.74 -74	0		0 1 6Oct.	1872
8000	Tincroft, c, t, Pool, Illogant	9 0 0	111		20 221/4	46			
	Trumpet Consols, t, Helston	6 5 0	***	11/8	7/8 I	9	11 0	0 10 0Nov.	1872
15000	Van, l, Llanidloes*	4 5 0	***	30	271/2 30	12		0 12 6Apr.	1874
	W. Chiverton, I, Perranzabuloet	10 0 0		31/4	21/2 31/2	62		0 5 0June	
2048	West Wheal Frances, t, Illogan	27 3 9	0.01	8	7.8	3		0 5 0Oct.	
512	Wheal Basset, c, Illogant	5 2 6	0.0 0	121/2	10 1234			1 10 0Aug.	
4295	Wheal Kitty, t, St. Agnes	5 4 6	9.9.0	614	5 6	82			
896	Wheal Margaret, t, Uny Lelant	15 17 6		11/6	1 11/8			0 10 0May 0 1 0Jan.	
	Wheal Mary, t, St. Dennis*	5 0 0 70 0 0	0.00				10 0		
12000	Wheal Owles, t, St. Just	1 0 0	***			0			
15000	Wheal Russell, c, Tavistock Wheal Tregoss, * t, Roche	1 0 0				0			1873
10000	Wheal Whisper, t, c, Warleggan*	1 0 0	***			0			
25000	Wheal Whisper, t, c, Warleggan* Wicklow, c, sul, i, Wicklow	2 10 0	***	33/4	31/2 33/4	52			
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,								

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

855000	Alamillos, !, Spain*t	2	0	0		1 1/4 xd	1	11/4 x	d	1	3	9 0	2	0	dar.	1874
	Almada and Tirito Consol., s*t	1	0	0	***	1	3/	1		0	4 :	3 0	1	0N	lay	1873
	Australian, c, South Australiat	7	7	6						0	11 (3 0	2	0J	uly	1873
10000	Battle Mountain, * c, (6240 part pd.)	5	0	0	***					0	10	0 0	10	0N	ov.	1872
	Birdseve Creek, g, California*	4	0	0		336	21/4	21/2	***	0	11	6 0	2	6A	dar.	1874
	Bensberg, I, Germany*	10	0	0		7	6	7		0	17	i 0	8	0J	uly	1873
12320	Burra Burra, * c, So. Australia	5	0	0					***	56	0 (0 0	10	00	et.	1872
20000	Cape Copper Mining, *† So. Africa.,	7	0	0		28 xd	26	27		15	15	0 1	0	01	far.	1874
	Cedar Creek, g, California*	5	0	0	***	214	21/8	23%	***	0				6J		
30000	Central American Association*†	0	15	0	***					0	6 (0	1	0J	uly	1869
1500	Chicago, s, Utah*	7	0	0					**					08		
21000	Colorado Terrible, s-l, Colorado" t	5	0	0		4	31/2	334	***	0				00		
	Don Pedro North del Rey*†	0	16	0		34	36	5/8	***	2				0N		
33500	Eberhardt and Aurora, s, Nevada*†	10	0	0		4	4 4	436	***	1				0J		
2352	Eldorado, g. Nova Scotia*	10	0	0	0.00				***	2				0J		
60000	Emma, * g, s, Utah (25,000 fully pd.)	20	0	0	**	234	21/8	236	***	3				0I		
70000	English and Australian, ct S. Aust.	2	10	0	***	15%	11/4	11/2	***	2				6N		
15000	Ferguson, g, California*	2	0	0	***					0				0A		
	Flagstaff, s, Utah*	10	0	0		25/8				4				0J		
25000	Fortuna, I, Spain*†	2	0	0		3% xd	13/4	5¼ x	d					01		
30000	Gold Run, hyd,	1	0						***	0		i 0		40		
68000	Kapunda Mining Co. Australia!	1	3			38			***	0		4 0		6J		
	Last Chance, s, " Utah	5	0			11/4			***			0 0		0J		
15000	Linares, I, Spain*t	3	0			3¼ xd			d			10. 0		6A		
7837	Lusitanian, Portugal*† (£5 shares).	3	0			13/4			***			B 0		6N		
15000	Mammeth Copperopolis of Utah, c, s		0			3	2	3	***			0 0		01		
5000	Mountain Chief, s, Utah*	10	0	0		***						0 0		0J		
	Prussian Mining & Ironworks, cl, i.	30	0						* * *					0J		
10000	Pontgibaud, s-l, Francet	20	0		***	23		22	***			11. 1		0I		
100000	Port Phillip, g, Clunes*†	1	0			3/4	1/2		0.1			0 0		0J		
44000	Richmond Consols, s, Nevada*†	5	0		***	634	6%	034	***			B 0		0A		
120000	Scottish Australian Mining Co. * 1	1				11/4		134				cent.			ov.	
112500	Sierra Buttes, g, Culifornia*†	2		0					000			0 0		0I		
	South Aurora, s, Nevada*	5		0	***	1/4		3/4	***			2 0		0N		
15000	Sweetland Creek, g, California*†	4		0		434	1/8	43% X	d			0 0		0A		
20000	Tolima, g, s* (6000 sh. are £5 f. pd.)	4	-		***	FEB.						6 0		6N		
	Westphalian, s-l, c, Prussia*	20						0.4	***			220		0D		
15000	Western Andes, s* (8000 £5 fy. pd.)	3	10	0	000	214	2	21/2	***	0	3	7 (, 1	9J	an.	1874

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

	NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN	1	MIN	ES.			
Shares.	Mines.		mid.	L	ast Pr.	Clos, Pr.	Last Call.
20000	Anglo-Australian, g, Victoria*	2	10 0				Sept. 1872
20000	Australian United, g. Victoria*†	2	10 0		86		Fully nd.
3000	Bellavista, s, Peru* (£10 shares)	10	0 0	***			Fully pd.
80000	Blue Tent, hyd., California	5	0 0				Fully nd
60000	Braganza, g, Brazil*1	0	15 0	***	-		Oct. 1870
19000	Camp Floyd s. Utah*	10	0 0	***			Fully pd.
25000	Cesena Sulphur Company, Romanga, Italy*	10	0.0	222	-		Fully pd.
80152	Chontales, g, s, Nicaragua*† (and 12,542 of £1 15s.)	2	0 0	***	76		Fully pd.
6000	Clifton, s. Colorado*	5	0 0	***			Feb. 1872
10000	Crescent, g, Plumas County, California*	10	0 0	***			Fully pd.
100000	Cuiaba, g, Minas Geraes, Brazil*	0	17 6	***			June 1872
10000	Douglas, s, Georgetown, Col	5	0 0	***	com		Fully pd.
7500	East Sheboygan Preference* (40,000 ordinary shares)	2	0 0	***			Fully pd.
85000	Excelsior Hydraulic Gold Washing Co., California	6	0 0	***			Dec. 1871
	Exchequer, g, s, California*	1	0 0	***			Fully pd.
88000	Frontino and Bolivia, g, New Granada*†	2	0 0		34	36 36	Fully pd.
50000	General Brazilian, g*	1	0.0	***			Fully pd.
10000	Goetzel Tunnel Co., Georgetown, Col	7	0.0		***		Fully pd.
40000	Holcombe Valley, g,* California	1	0 0				July 1873
6000	Hornachos, * s l, (£10 shares)	7	0.0				Jan. 1874
10000	Hudson, q, California*	- 3	0 0				April 1873
20000	Imperial Brazilian Collieries, Brazil*	5		0.00			Fully pd.
20000	I. X. L., g, s, California*	5	0.0	***	COST - 1 8 8		Fully pd.
\$0000	Javali, g, Nicaragua* Lanestosa,* l, z, Viscaya, Spain (£2 shares)	2	0 0		34	34 36	Fully pd.
12000	Lanestosa, * 1, z, Viscaya, Spain (£2 shares)	1	10 0				Jan. 1874
165000	London and California, g*†	3					Fully pd.
	Malabar, g, Colombia* (65000 issued)			000	78	26 76	Fully pd.
4000	Malaga, I, Spain*	10		8.90			Fully pd.
30000	Malpaso, g, Colombia* Menzenberg, e, Honnef, Germany*	1	0 0		1	34 1	Fully pd.
12000	Menzenberg, c, Honnef, Germany	5		000	104		Fully pd.
14000	Montague & Waverley Gold Quartz Crushing Co., N. Scot.	3		***			Allotment
6000	Monte Loreto, g, e, Italy* New Pacifi , g, s, Nevada* New Quebr da, c, Venezuela*	9	0 0	***	9/	41.91	Fully pd.
19000	New Pacin ', ', s, Nevada"	0	7 6	100	36	1/3 1/4	Jan. 1874
B 8500	New Quebrida, c, venezuela"	0	4. 4.	0.80		314 334	Fully pd.
80000	New Rosario, s, Mexico* New Zealand Kapanga, g, Coromandel*	1 2			78	34 74	Fully pd.
10000	Newfoundland,* l	10	0.0		***		Fully pd.
90000	North American, g*	A	0.0				Fully pd.
50000	Panuleillo, c, Chili*†	A	0.0		9	1% 2%	Fully pd.
80000	Pestarena United, g, Italy*†	3	0.0		34		Fully pd.
50000	Rica, g, Colombia* (40000 issued)	1	0.0		3/2		Fully .d.
00000	Rio Tinto, * c, Huelva, Spain	6	10 0		734	61/4 73/4	Jan. 1874
00000	Rossa Grande, q, Brazil*† (£1 shares)	- 0	19 6)	34		July 1872
3250	Ruby Consolidated, s. Nevada*	10	0 0			/4 /4	Fully pd.
30000	Ruby Consolidated, s, Nevada* Russia, c, Orenburg and Uta*;	10	0 0		334	3 334	Fully pd.
2500	San Pedro, c, Chili*	- 2	0.0		134	1 136	Fully pd.
3000	9 Santa Barbara, * g, Brazil	0	7 6	3	34	36 34	Mar. 1872
1000	Bilver Plume, s, Colorado*	1	0 0		-		Fully pd.
\$750	0 Snowdrift, s, Colorado* 0 St. John del Rey, Brazil*† 0 Star of Nevada, s* (12000 issued)	. 1	0 0				Fully pd.
220	0 St. John del Rey, Brazil*1	100	0 0 0)	210	205 215	Oct. 1872
2500	0 Star of Nevada, s" (12000 issued)	2	0 0)	-		Fully pd.
36000	0 Tecoma, s. Utah*	3.0	0.0		34	26 25	Fully pd.
2000	0 Thornhill Reef, g, Australia* 4 United Mexican, s, Mexico*11	. 1	0 0		34	38	Fully pd.
4317	6 United Mexican, s, Mexico II	. 25	5 7 1	8	233	. W36 H76	May 1868 Oct. 1873
1400	0 Utah, g, s-l, Utah* (£5 sh.)		10	0		11/2 11/4	Fully pd.
7000	0 Yorke Peninsula, c, South Australia		1 0	0	M	79 74	runy pa.

NON-DIVIDEND MI	NES.
25000 Aberdaunant, l, Llanidloes*	Paid. Last Pr. Clos. Pr. 1 0 0 114 1 114 4 0 0
12000 Ambrose Lake, t, c*	1 10 0 — 5 0 0 32¾ 3¼ 2 0 0 —
50000 Ballyenmisk,* c, Schull 12000 Bedford Consols, c, Tavistock 4000 Bedford United, c, Tavistock 25000 Belstone,* c, Devon(3000 sh. 2s.6d. pd.)	1 7 0 1¼ 1 1¼ 1 17 6 1¼ 1 1¼ 1 0 0 1½ 1 1½
5000 Blue Hills, t, c, St. Agnes	2 4 6 34 ½ 34 2 0 0 38 58 38
25000 Belstone, *c, Devon(\$000 sh. 2s.6d, pd.) 5000 Bue Hills, *t, e Bt. Agnes 15000 Bog, *t, Shropshire* (1000 reserve) 12000 Bowden Hill: *ma (7000 sh. £1 pd.) 20000 Brynambor, *t, Cardigan	1 0 0 — 1 0 0 — 1 0 0 136134 136
6000 Bwadrain, s-l, Cardigan* (£4 shares). 5094 Bwlch Consols, s-l, Cardigan* (£5 sh.)	3 15 6
5094 Bwleh Consols, s-l, Cardigan* [(£5 sh.) 12000 Cae Gymon, l, Cardiganshire*	3 0 56 56 56
5684 Carn Camborne, c, t, Camborne 5684 Carn Camborne, c, t, Camborne 10000 Castle Gate, t, St. Colomb* 1 10000 Cathedral, t, c, Gwennap* 1 3000 Cefn Brwynio (lim. to £5) 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	0 0 — 10 0 — 5 0 0 —
6000 Cefn Consols, <i>l</i> , Flintshire*	.0 0
24000 Court Grange, st., Cardiganshire	0 0 34 36
15000 Cwm Nant Ddu,* l, Montgomery 1 10000 Cwm Ricket and Maesnant, l, Mont,* 2 256 Cwmystwith, l, Cardiganshire! 60	11 0 =
15000 Deer Park, t,c, Tavistock 2 7500 Denbighshire Consolidated, l* 3	0 0
656 Ding Dong, t, Gulval	14 6 7 6 7 0 0 0 0
1000 1000	0 0 11/6 1 11/8 0 0 — 0 0 —
800 East Black Craig,* l., Scotland 25 3000 East Boscaswell, t, St. Just 5	10 0 2½ 2 2½ 0 0 — 0 0 —
4000 East Chiverton, l, Perranzabuloe 5 12000 East Cwm Vron, l, Llanidloes* 2 3000 East Dolcoath, t, Illogan 10	13 0 1½ 1 1½ 0 0 — 0 0 —
6000 East Grenville, c, Camborne	11 0 ¼ ½ ¼ 13 0 — 0 0 —
30000 E. Nant-y-mwyn, * i, Brecknockshire. 1 6000 E. Tywarnhaile and Croft Prince, t, c. 0	0 0
15000 East Van, t, Llanidlees*	0 0 114 1 114 19 0 1110 1114 10 6 —
5000 Flintshire,* l	0 0 5 3 5 10 0 — 0 0 —
5000 Frank Mills, l, Christow	6 0 — 15 0 — 0 0 —
12800 Florence and Tonkin United* 	13 0
10000 Glan Severn, s-l, Flintshire	0 0 11/8 1 11/8
\(\text{vial} \) \(via	0 0 — 0 0 — 0 0 —
20000 Great Bast Foxdale, l, Isle of Man 1 30000 Great Harvest, t, c, St. Austell* 1 10000 Great Mountain, s-l, Carnarvon* 1 2000 Great Retallack, s-l, b, Perranzabuloe 3 25000 Great Snaefell, l, Isle of Man 0	0 0 — 0 0 — 0 0 —
2000 Great Retallack, s-l, b, Perranzabuloe 3 25000 Great Snaefell, l, Isle of Man	8 0 — 12 6 — 10 0 —
4400 Gt. West Chiverton, s. J. (8000 shares), 2 4400 Great Wh. Lovell, t, Wendron 2 15000 Grogwinion, t, Cardigans 2 16240 Gunnishke (Clitters), t, c	15 0 0 0 2¾2½ 2¾
12000 Gwydyr Park, l, (& 12000 pref. 20 p.c.) 1 6000 Hobb's Hill (£2), l, St. Neot*	10 0 1/8 1/8
6000 Keswick United, l*	2 0 36 16
6000 Lady Ashburton, c, s-l, t, Callington. 0 12000 Ladywell, * l, Salop	2 0 — 10 0 2½2½ 2½ 5 0 —
2000 Ladywell,* I, Salop 2 2500 Levant, c, t, St. Just 7 10000 Lanarmon, Denhigh 2 2000 Llanarmon, Denhigh 30000 Llanwst, t, Carnaryon 2 2 2000 Llanwst, t, Carnaryon 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	0 0 0 0 0 0 2½ 2 2½
17000 Llywernog, l, Cardiganshire	16 0 — 0 0 — 16 6 ½ ½ ½
1000 Lipnreys, c, Carnaryon 2 1000 Lipnreys, c, Cardiganshire 0 6000 Lipnreys Unit., l, c, oxide, Balop. 2 9000 Marke Valley, c, Caradon* 4 6000 Medlyn Moor, t, Wendron 0 6000 Medlyn Moor, t, Wendron 4 11000 Medlindur Yalley, s-l, Cardigan* (£3), 3 12500 Menhenniott, s-l 1 11000 Medlindur Valley, s-l, Cardigan* (£3), 3 12500 Menhenniott, s-l 1 11000 Medlindur Valley, s-l 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5 10. — 0 0 — 0 0 3½3½ 3½
12500 Menhenniott,* s-l	0 0 —
12500 Menhenniott,* s-t 1 25000 Menhenniott,* s-t 1 6144 Nangiles, t, c, Ken. 0 4000 Nanty, t, Montgomeryshire* 1 2000 Nant y-Ricket,* c, t, Montgom. 5 5 10000 New Beldon, t, Northumberland* 1 8000 New Dolcoath, t, c, Camborne* 3 4096 New East Lovell, t, Wendron 0 2000 New Hendra, t, Breage 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0 0
10000 New Beldon, l, Northumberland* 1 8000 New Dolcoath, t, c, Camborne* 3 4096 New East Lovell, t, Wendron 0	0 0 0 0 11/4 1 11/4 10 0
2000 New Hendra, t, Breage	16 0 1¼ 1 1¼ 4 6 17 0 ¼ ¼ ¾
4096 New East Lovell, t, Wendron 0 2000 New Hendra, t, Breage 1 1 6400 New Pembroke, t, c, Par Station 5 5 000 New Rosewarne, c, G winear 3 3 000 New Silver Rake, s,t, Flintshire 5 3 2000 New South Merllyn, t, Flint 2 1 200 New West Rosewarne, t, Gwinear 6 4 000 New Wh. Grylls, t, Perranuthnoe 0 3 193 New Wheal Lovell, t, Wendron 6 1 200 New Wh. Seton, c, Camborne 3 6 5 11 North Busy United, t, c, Kenwyn 2 2 5 0000 North Laxev* 2	10 0
4000 New Wh. Grylls, t, Perranuthnoe 0 3193 New Wheal Lovell, t, Wendron 6 1200 New Wh. Seton, c, Camborne 36	16 6 — 6 10. — 16 8 ¾ ½ ¾
512 North Busy United, t, c, Kenwyn 2 25000 North Laxey* 2 2000 North Wheal Towan, t, c, Illogan 1	8 0
10000 North Pool, c, Illogan*(Reserve 2500) 2 1000 North Rosewarne, c, Gwinear	0 0 — 12 6 2 134 2 0 0 —
12000 North Tankerville, <i>l</i> , Salop*	0 0 1 3/ 1 0 10 11/6
12000 Old Batholes,* i, Salop	10 0 0 0 0 0 36 34 36
1621 Penhale Wheal Vor, t, c, Helston	15 0 0 0 0 0 11/411/4 11/4
12000 Pen-yr-Henblas, l, North Wales* 1 16000 Perkins Beach, l, Salop* 1 25000 Perran Consols, * t, Perran 1	0 0 36 34 34 0 0 1 34 1
25000 Perran Consols, * t, Perran 1	0 0 5 0 36 36 10 0
2000 Prideaux Wood, t, Llanivery	0 0 3s 3/8 3/8
15000 Rookhope Valley, l, Durham*	0 0 1 34 1 2 6 36 34 36 10 0 56 34 58
6000 Rosewarne United, c, t, Gwinear	6 0 2½ 3 5 6 2½ 2½ 3
120 South Devon, f-c., Tavistock	15 0 16 6 16 14
5899 Rosewall Hill and Ransom, 1 6000 Rosewarne United, c, t, Gwinear. 1 5000 Russell, s t, Swymbridge. 0 6123 South Condurent, t, c, Camborne 1 6120 South Devon, f-c, Tavistock	14 0 — 0 0 — 12 6 —
12000 South Phonix, t, c, Linkinhorne 0	10 0 1¾ ¾ 1 16 0 1¼ ½ ¼ 7 6 —
18000 South Roman Gravels, l, Salop*	10 0
12000 South Van.* l, Montgomeryshire 1 3000 South Ward, l, Beerferris 3 937 South Wheal Crofty, c, Illogan 35	0 0 34 1
496 South Wheat Civry, t, Hogant 38 6000 South Wheat Kitty, t, St. Agnes 0 4000 St. Agnes Consols, t* 5	3 9 11 10 12 5 0
14000 St. Blazey t.* (£2 10s. shares)	0 0
940 St. Ives Consols, t, St. Dennis	15 0 4½ 4 4½ 0 0 —
18000 Success, &c., l, Derb. (12,000l. called). 1 12000 Tamar Consols, s-l, Lifton, Devon 1 3879 Tamar Valley, s-l, Beeralston 1	0 0 11/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1
6400 Teesdale,* t, Durham	0 0 21/4 2 21/4
1024 Treleigh Wood United, t, Redruth 1	
547 Trelyon Consols	10 0
15000 Tretoil," t, t, Bodmin	0 0 13611/1 13/6
15000 Van Consols, l. Llanidloes* 2	0 0 10 0 ¼ ½ ¼ 10 0 4½4½ 4¾
1000 Vaughan, & Cardigan	0 0

r.	NON-DIVIDEND MINES-	Contin	ued.
	20000 Victoria, t, Perranzabuloe	un. D	ast Pr. Cine n
	95000 Vnon United at Flintshine	0 0	F
	25000 Vron United, s-l, Flintshire		
	30000 Welsh, l, Cardigan*	0 0	
	6000 West Basset, c, Illogant	16 8	BL
- 1	110592West Caradon, c, St. Cleer*†1 1	1 0	6½ 7½ 8 28 18. 2
	100 West Condurrow, t,c, Camborne 5	0 0	18. 2
	10000 W. Esgair Lle, I, Card.* 2	0 0.	98/"-
	5000 West Godolphin, t, c, Breage 1	8.0	278 236 214
- 1	12000 West Goginan, * Cardiganshire 2	0.0	23 3 34
- 1	5164 West Great Work, t, Breage	16 0	256 256 25 256 256 25 256 25 25 2 156 25 1 156 25 1 156 25
- 1	10000 West Llangynog, s-l, Montgomery 2	0 0	1 1
	12000 West Maria & Fortescue, t, c, Lamer.	0 0	×1
ı	12000 West Maria & Fortescue, t, c, Lamer.		***
- 1	50000 West Milwr, s-l, Flint		
-	12000 West Pant-y-Go, s-/, Flint		
	3000 West Phonix, t, Linkinhorne 0	18 0	- 10.
-	1403 West Polbreen, t, St. Agnes 3	5 0	_
-	10000 West Roskear, t, s-l, bl, c, Camborne 0	2 0	-
- 1	12000 West Stiperstones, 4, Salop*	0.0	***
- 1	12000 West Tankerville, l, Salop* 3	0.0	0 "
- 1	512 West Tolgus, c, Redruth 92	10 0	22 **********
- 1	2000 West Wheal Lucy, t, c, Lelant	10 6	31 3
-1	6000 West Wheal Gorland, t.c	0.0	111"
- [600 West Wheal Seton, c, Cambornet 55	15 0	11/2 1 1/4
- 1	6000 Wheal Agar, c. Illogan	19 0	79
- 1	6000 Wheal Argus, t. Sancreed 0	10 0	11/6 1 11/
- 1	6000 Wheal Argus, t, Sancreed	0 0	
- 1	741 Wheal Basset and Grylls, t 9	19 6	Tes .
1	512 Wheal Buller, c, Redruth†1 55	5 0	- "
-1	6000 Wheal Coates, t, St. Agnes 2	0 0	7 51
- 1		0 0	
-1		1 0	256 21/ 21/
- 1	5170 Wheel Croppille a Combannet	10 0	
- 1	5179 Wheal Grenville, c, Camborne* 8	12 6	314 8 84
- 1	2048 Wheal Jane, t, Kea 2	13 10.	2 1 W 11v
- 1	12000 Wheal Jewell, c, Marazion 1	1 0	
- 1	12000 Wh. Mary Hutchings,* t, Plympton. 1	10 0	4×
1	3000 Wheal Peevor, t, Redruth	5 0	24 2
-1	6000 Wheal Prussia, t, Redruth 2	0 0	-4 2.3%
1	6000 Wheal Prussia, t, Redruth	0 0	
1	4568 Wheal Sparnon, t, Redruth	0 0	-
1	1000 Wheal Speedwell, t. c. Breage	0.0	
-1	4098 Wheal Unv. t. c. Redenth 12	0 6	11/11/11/11
1	6000 Wheal Vincent, t, Alternun 1 8000 White Works, t, Dartmoor* 5	11 0	-74 1 14
1	8000 White Works, t, Dartmoor* 5	0 0	***
- 1	12000 Willoughby, I, Lianrwst 2 10000 Wood Close & Polgouth, I, St. Mew.* 2	10 0	
-	10000 Wood Close & Polgooth, t. St. Maw # 2	10 0	***
1	1200 Zennor, t, Cornwall 5	0 0	***
1		9 0,11	
1	IRON AND COAL COMP.	ANIES	3.
1	Change Company	. 5.2	
-	£100 John Abbot and Co. [L.] £75	0.0	1/ 21-
1	15 Albion Steel and Wire Co. (L.) 10	0.0	OT CHE. DAY.
1	15 Albion Steel and Wire Co. [L.] 10 5 Altami Colliery Co. [L.] 5	0 0	01/4 9 de

6000	West Wheal Seton, c, Cambornet Wheal Agar, c, Illogan Wheal Argus, t, Sancreed	55	12	0	9	6 1	76
8000 25000	Wheat Arthur, 7, c, Calstock	1	10	0	=	**	1%
741 512 6000	Wheal Coates t St Across	55	18	6	7	***	8 7
6000 8000	Wheal Baller, c, Redruthf Wheal Coates, t, St. Agnes Wheal Crebor, c, Tavistock Wheal Emma, t, c, Buckfastleigh Wheal Grenville, c, Camberne*	4	1	0 0	. 25	623	(2K
5179 2048	Wheal Grenville, c, Camborne*	8	12	6	31	6 8	84
$\frac{12000}{12000}$	Wheal Jewell, c, Marazion	1	1	0	-	1%	11%
3000 6000	Wheal Peevor, t; Redruth	4 2	0	0	23	2	3%
10000 4568	Wheal Ruby, t, Ludgvan	1	0	0	=	***	
1000 4096	Wheal Uny, t, c, Redruth	12	9	6	12	100	14
8000 10000	White Works, t, Dartmoor*	5	0	0	=	***	**
12000 10000 1200	Wheal Grenville, c, Camborne* Wheal June, t, Kea Wheal Jewell, c, Maruzion Wh. Mary Hutchings.* t, Plympton. Wheal Peevor, t; Redruth Wheal Peevor, t; Redruth Wheal Ruby, t, Ludgvan Wheal Sparnon, t, Redruth Wheal Vincent, t, Alteraun White Works, t, Dartmoor Willoughby, t, Llanrwe Wood Close & Polgooth, t, St. Mew.* Zennor, t, Cornwall	2 5	10	0	-	***	
1200	IRON AND COAL CO.					***	
Share £100	Company	P 675	rid.	0	w.	Price.	
15 5	Albion Steel and Wire Co. [L.]	10	0	0	9¼ par	9	dia,
100	Altami Colliery Co. [L.] Ashbury Co. [L.] Bagnall, John, and Sons [L.] Bath Colliery Co. [L.] Ditto B shares [L.] Benhar Coal Co. [L.] Bilbao Iron Ore Co. [L.] Blaenavon Iron and Steel Co. [L.] Blochain Iron Co. [L.]	90 10	0	0	30	27 14 114	
5	Bath Colliery Co. [L.] Ditto B shares [L.]	2	10	0		-	-
10 50	Bilbao Iron Ore Co. [L.]	35	0	0	5 2¾	334	pm.
50 50	Blacenavon Iron and Steel Co. [L.] Blochairn Iron Co. [L.] Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. [L.]A Ditto ditto Bowling Iron Co. [L.]B	37 15	10	0	Dar	. 1	DED.
30	Ditto dittoB Bowling Iron Co. [L.]	35 30 50	0	0	23 21	2314 22	pm,
5	Brynkinglt Collieries (L.)	5 25	0	0 0	par	. 1/4	pm
50 100	Britannia Ironworks [L.] Brown, Bailey, and Dixon [L.] Brown, John, and Co. [L.] Cammell and Co. [L.]	35 70	0	0	12 51/2	111/4	
100	Cammell and Co. [L.]	80	0	0	10	9	die.
10	Cannock and Huntingdon Coal [L.]. Cardiff & Swansea St. Coal Co. [L.]. Cardigan Steel and Wire Co. [L.]. Central Swedish Iron and Steel [L.].	3	10	0	23/	1/4 2/4	pm.
631.5	Charkon from Co. [1.]	10 27	10	0	7	8	
10	Chatterley Iron Co. [L.]	10	0	0	63/	lis.	par
10	Consett Iron Co. [L.]	7	10	0	191/2	136 20	pm.
50	Clee Hill Colliery Co. [L.] Consett Fron Co. [L.] Consett Spanish Ore [L.] Cooke, William, and Co. [L.] Darlington Iron Co. [L.] Davis'e Merthyr Colliery Co. [L.]	10	0	0	4 14	3%	die.
20 10 15	Davis's Merthyr Colliery Co. [L.]	8 10 10	0	0 0	1314	3	pm.
90	Ehhm Vala Co [L.]	29	0	0	5% 1%	14% 4%	dis.
20 10	General Mining Association [L.] Glasgow Port Washington [L.] Great Western Coai Co. [L.]	20	10	0	111/2	13%	die,
20	Great Western Coai Co. [L.]	17	0	0	8	978	pm.
15 10	Great Western Coal Co. [L.] Gwyngwillim Colliery Co. [L.] Hopkins, Gilkes, and Co. [L.] Iften Rhyn Colliery Co. [L.] Ince Rolling Mills [L.]	10	0	0	31%	1 21/4	dis.
10 50	Ince Rolling Mills [L.] Knowles, Andrew, and Sons [L.]	12	0	0	8	8%	pm. dis.
5	Ince Rolling Mills [L.] Knowles, Andrew, and Sons [L.] Llay Hall Coal, Iron, & Firebrick [L.] Littledean Woodside Coll. Co. [L.] Llynni, Ogmore, & Tondu Co. [L.] Lydney and Wigpool Iron Ore [L.] Mostella Iron Ore Co. [L.]	10	0	0		par.	
10	Llynvi, Ogmore, & Tondu Co. [L.] Lydney and Wigpool Iron Ore [L.]	7	5	0	41/2 21/4 51/4	1%	dia,
10	Marbella Iron Ore Co. [L.]	10 3 5	10	0 0	¼ dis		die,
5	Merry and Cuninghame [L.] Merrsey Steel and Iron Co. [L.] Mold Argoed Colliery Co. [L.] Monkland Iron and Coal Co. [L.]	5 10	0	0 0	par par	1 5	pm. dia.
10	Midland Iron Co. [L.] Mwyndy Iron Ore [L.] Nant-y-Glo and Blaina (8 p. c. pref.)	5	10	0	6		pm. dis.
100	Nant-y-Glo and Blaina (8 p. c. pref.) Native Iron Ore [L.]	100	0	0	49	54	
10	Native Iron Ore [L.] Neepsend Rolling Mills [L.] Nerbudda Coal and Iron	0	8	0	13%	1% 36	
10	Newport Abercarn Coal Co. [L.] No. of Ireland Iron Company [L.]	3	0	0	% %	-	dis.
		8	0	0	134	31/4 11/4	dir.
100	Northfield Iron Co. [L.]	25 65	0	0	71/2 25	7 30 7	dir.
20	reisan Coarand Lion L.J.	10 15	0	0	61/2 4 1	7 2 1%	dis.
	Dt Causeen Tuen	30 1 50	0	0 0	45	-	pm.
50 100	Rhymney Iron Co. [L.]	50 80	0 (0	43 80	45 90	pm;
50 100	Shotts Iron Co. [L.]	50 55	0	0	35 19	371/2	pm.
50	Slikstone & Dogworth Cl. & Iron L.	17	10	0	13/4	134	pm.
	Silkstone Fall Colliery Co. [L.]	20	0	0		=	
50 20	Skerne Ironworks [L.] Somorrostro Iron Co. [L.] South Wales Coal Co. [L.]	17	0	0	6	7 60	pm.
100	Staveley from and Coal Co. [L.]	10	0	0 0	9	11	bm.
20	South Cleveland Ironworks [L.] The mes Iron Company	7 20 00	0 1	0	9	7	dir.
	Thames Iron Company 1 Thamic Iron and Steel Ulverston Mining Co. [L.] United Bituminous Collieries [L.]	5	0	0	% d	-	par
1 10	United Bituminous Collieries [L.]	1 6	0	0	134	214	pm.
100	Vancouver Coal [L.] Vickers, Sons, and Co. [L.] Vickers, Sons, and Too. [L.] Wedgwood Coal and Iron [L.] Welsh Ironworks Co. [L.] W. Cumberland I. and Steel [L.]	10	0	0	25	30	pm.
50 25	Welsh Ironworks Co. [L.]	50 20	0	0	4.	2	dit.
		3	0	0	*	- %	pm.
100	Wigan and Whiston Coal Co. [L.]	10 70	0	0	15	20	pm.
100	Wigan Coal and Iron Co. [1.]	75 110		J			
10	WAGON COMPAN Birmingham Wagon Co. [L.]	10	0 (0	17%	17%	

pm.	00	173	U	U	0	Vancouver Coal [L.]
hms	30	25	0	0	100	Vickers, Sons, and Co. [L.]
	-		0		10	Wedgwood Coal and Iron [L.]
dir.	-		0		50	Welsh Ironworks Co. [L.]
	2,,		0	0	20	W. Cumberland I. and Steel [L.]
pm.	72	14	0	0	2	West Mostyn Coal and Iron Co. [L.]
	-		0		3	West Swansea Colliery Co. [L.]
pm.	-		0		10	Whitehaven Iron Co. [L.]
bure	20	15	0		70	Wigan and Whiston Coal Co. [L.]
	-		0	0	75	Wigan Coal and Iron Co. [L.]
				S.	NIE	WAGON COMPAN
	17%	17%	0		10	Birmingham Wagon Co. [L.]
	436	43/8	0	0	10	British Wagon Co. [L.]
pm.	436	4%	0	0	10	Gloucester Wagon Co. [L.]
.xd	21/2pm	17/8	0	0	5	Metropolitan Wagon Co. [L.]
_	89	87	0	0	50	Midland Wagon Co. [L.]
	26		0		35	Ditto New
XG.	84%	34	0	0	20	North Central Wagon Co. [L.]
p.x.	13%	123%	0	0	16	Ditto New
	-		0	10	1	North of England Wagon Co. [L.]
Pm	3%	33%	0	0	5	Parkgate Wagon Co. [L.]
-4	11.36	1136	0	0	10	Scottish Wagon Co. [L.]
DE,	4 1/6 DE	4	0	0	14	Sheffield Wagon Co. [L.]
þiu	. 5	43/4	0	0	10	Yorkshire Wagon Co. [L.]
					US.	MISCELLANEO
>	12	10	0	0	10	Anglo-Mexican Mint
/_	17	18	0	0	25	Copper Miners of Eng. (7 p. c. pref.)
ba	118. 54	86.4	0	0	4	Diamond Rock Boring
an	23/	314	0	0	8	Huntingdon Copper and Sul. Co
					10	Silber Light (ord. sh.)
	26	2534	0	0	10	Tharsis Sulphur and Copper Co

b, blende; ci, coal; c, copper; g, gold; i, lead; s, silver; si, slate; st, silver-lead; t, tin; z, zinc.

* Limited Liability Companies; † quoted on the Stock Exchange.

I have paid dividends.

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